The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 19. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE FLORENCE

SEWING-MACHINES

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Salesrooms, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the

HIGHEST DEGREE

SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY,

and while capable of doing a

GREATER RANGE OF WORK,

one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.

To supply a Sewing-Machine free from the objections attached to others has been a necessy task: for we not only had to surpass other Machines, as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time by more recent experience.

This we boldly claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make strong assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.

Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitches, we adopted the

LOCK STITCH

(alike on both sides of the fabric), which is regarded by the masses as best suited to all kinds of work. But to meet objections sometimes urged against this favorite stitch, we have added the Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot, either of which is

STRONGER AND MORE ELASTIC

than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to select a stitch

PERFECTLY SUITED

to every grade of fabric, and where necessary, sew seams much stronger than it is possible to do by hand.

THE FLORENCE

makes

FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES

with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with as little machinery.

The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the Florence has gained hosts of friends, and been regarded as a

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY;

proving that the public fully appreciate the many advantages contained in the Florence Machine. Over all others, the Florence must be seen to be fully appreciated.

We claim for the

FLORENCE

the following

ADVANTAGES

over any and all

SEWING-MACHINES IN THE WORLD:

☞ It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double-lock, and double-knot, or, one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.

☞ Every Machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.

☞ Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.

☞ The needle is easily adjusted, and does not skip stitches.

☞ It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

☞ Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables any one to operate it.

☞ It does not require finer thread on the under than for the upper side, and will sew across the heaviest seam, or from one to more than fourteen of cloth, without change of needle, tension, breaking thread, or skipping stitches.

☞ The Hemmer is easily adjusted, and will turn any width of hem desired.

☞ No other Machine will do so or as a range of work as the Florence.

☞ It will hem, fell, bind, gather, bind, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time. It has no springs to get out of order, and will last a lifetime.

☞ It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and our own Letters Patent.

The taking up of the slack-thread is not performed by the irregular contraction of a wire coil or uncertain operation of springs. The precision and accuracy with which the Florence draws the thread into the cloth is unapproached by any Sewing-Machine hitherto offered in the world.

We furnish each Machine with "Harmon's Self-Sewer," which guides the work itself, and is of incalculable value, especially to inexperienced operators.

While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at correspondingly prices with other first-class Machines, and a careful examination will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best sewing-Machine in the world.

We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it, and to give entire satisfaction, and will give a written warranty, if required.

Liberal arrangements made with those who buy to sell again. Further information may be had by inclosing stamps to the General Office of the Florence Sewing-Machine Company, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

PRICES OF MACHINES.

No. 1, Plain.—This Machine makes the lock and knot stitches, and has the reversible feed.....$65

No. 2, Florence.—Gold-ornamented Machine, with drawer, and light cover, without hem; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.....$75

No. 3.—Silver-plated Machine, ornamented; table oil-finished walnut, with heavy half-case, lock and drawer; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.....$81

No. 4.—Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.

Polished mahogany table.....$86

Polished Rosewood Table.....92

No. 5.—Walnut table, in oil.....92

Mahogany table, in oil.....98

Rosewood table, in oil.....105

No. 6.—Walnut, oil finished.....114

Mahogany table.....125

Rosewood table.....130

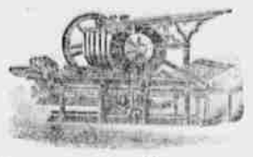
G. G. EVANS, General Agent,
630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

BRIDGE ELECTION.—AN ELECtion for Officers of the Catawissa Bridge Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the public house of J. R. Kistler, in the Town of Catawissa, on *Monday, the 20th day of May*, 1867, between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M.

JOHN SHAPLESS,
Secretary.

Catawissa Bridge Office,
April 5, 1867.

THE COLUMBIAN,



A Democratic Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. These principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines of less) one or three insertions $1.50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	6W.	1Y.
One square	$2.00	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two squares	3.00	5.00	6.00	9.00	15.00
Three squares	5.00	7.00	8.00	12.00	18.00
Four squares	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
Half column	10.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	30.00
One column	15.00	18.00	20.00	25.00	50.00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3.00; Auditor's Notice $2.50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, ten cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in all cases, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BRICKWAY & FREEZE,
"Columbian Office,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robbins's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE,
FRANK R. SNYDER.

THE LOST CAUSE,

THE ONLY STANDARD OFFICIAL

SOUTHERN HISTORY OF THE WAR.

By Edward A. Pollard, of Virginia.

SAMUEL SCHWEPPENHISER OF MIFFLIN Township, has procured the Agencies of Columbia County, for the sale of the above work. It comprises a full account of the rise and progress of the late Southern Confederacy, the campaigns, battles, incidents and adventures of the most gigantic struggle of modern history. Complete in one large volume of nearly 700 pages, with

TWENTY-FOUR SPLENDID STEEL

PORTRAITS

of distinguished Confederate leaders. The history of the vanquished has too often fallen to the pen of the victor, and to insure justice to the Southern cause, [illegible] must be taken by some Southern man who is willing to devote his time and talents to the vindication of his countrymen in a history which shall challenge the criticism of the intelligent, and invite the attention of all honest inquirers, and in a work will be of peculiar interest to the [illegible] and, including as it does the North, and is of the utmost importance to the people of the Southern States. Mr. Pollard, of all writers in the South, is doubtless the best qualified to prepare a complete and standard history of the War, just as it appears to the strong and impartial position of a [illegible] and worthy record of the great struggle and, of a cause lost, save in honor, having been employed during the entire period of the War as editor of the Richmond newspaper.

[illegible].

PELOUBET ORGANS AND MELODEONS.—Unanimously awarded the First Premium at the Great Musical

"ON THE BEST CABINET ORGANS,"

American Institute, New York, October, 1866.

Being pronounced superior in quality, power and variety of tone, and in number of combination tones.

"As the best instruments upon American soil they have commanded, while here, upon the instrument would have nothing left to conquer."—*Musical Review, Journal, Critical Organ* and *Musical Times*.

"They have also taken the first premium wherever exhibited throughout."

PELOUBET ORGANS, one, two and three banks of keys—six styles—$200 to $500. Without pedals, single and double banks in great variety, $65 to $175. These Organs are unsurpassed for their pure quality of tone, beautiful solo stops, strength of chorus, unequalled pedals, and general organ-like effects, are superior for churches, halls, parlors and schools. They are put up in cases of solid walnut, finely veneered Walnut, rose and mahogany, with all the elegant and useful, of splendid designs and finish, and of the best workmanship—it being intended that each instrument shall be a model of its class. All instruments down to a fine octave portable Melodeon, for the beautiful Tremolando stop, without extra charge.

A liberal discount and especially on hand at our General Wholesale and Retail Warerooms, 80 Broadway.

Our illustrated circulars and price lists, with new styles, are now ready. Send for a circular.

PELOUBET, GILBERT & PELTON & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 80 Broadway,
P. O. Box 6706. New York City.

HAINES BRO'S. PIANOS.

THE PIANO OF AMERICA.

These Pianos are universally acknowledged by competent judges as equal to the best. Those made during the last five years, they have many thousand city and country residents, including large numbers of the High Schools, Seminaries, &c.

These Pianos have not only stood the continual use and heavy practice of nine years, but have been used the last fifteen years by the almost unbroken [illegible] of those in the [illegible] and models wherever exhibited, such has been the demand for Pianos, that Messrs. Haines Bros. have been compelled to enlarge their works to the extent of 20,000 Pianos a week.

Having now one of the most extensive and complete factories in the United States, [illegible] alone covering over three-quarters of an acre of ground, comprising a frontage of 229 feet on the Avenue.

They are undoubtedly the cheapest first class Pianos in market. Fully warranted for 5 years. Send for illustrated circular.

HAINES BROS.,
No. 333, 335, 337, 339, 341 and 343 Fourth Avenue, near 25th street, Second Avenue, New York City.

N. B. STILES,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

FOR THE THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT,

Always to be found at the Orangeville Hotel, in Orangeville. Sales of real or personal property attended to promptly and on reasonable terms. Consignments collected and sold on commission. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

Orangeville, February 16, 1867.—3m.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. mar3'67.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS KNOWing themselves indebted to the undersigned on Book Account or by Note, are requested to make payment to Jacob Ikeler, in Mount Pleasant, on or before the 1st day of May next. Those failing to comply with this notice, will have their accounts, &c., placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection.

SLOAN & MILLARD,
and D. S. SLOAN.

Orangeville, Feb. 22, 1867.—3m.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES are superior to all others for FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. Combine all the latest improvements, are speedy, durable, and easy to work.

Illustrated Circulars free. Agents wanted. Liberal discount allowed. No assignments made.

Address EMPIRE S. M. CO.,
mar29-3m. 20 Broadway, New York City.

Original Poetry.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

THE SOUL'S REFUGE.

BY MARIAN ROSS.

"*For my yoke is easy and my burden is light.*"

Art thou struggling, constant struggling
'Gainst the many ills of life?
Art thou ever daily meeting
Some new trial, pain or strife?
Look above, a voice is calling
In the spirit's cheerless night,
"Learn of me, my yoke is easy,
And my burden it is light."

Doth the syren voice of pleasure,
Seek to lead thy feet astray?
Are thy fancies all loosely hanging
Fetters to ensnare thy way?
Heed them not, but spurn the tempter,—
Listen to the promise bright,
"Learn of me, my yoke is easy,
And my burden it is light."

Doth the world frown darkly on thee,
Heaping censure on thy head?
Doth the busy tongue of scandal
Fill thy aching heart with dread?
Then obey that gentle mandate
Which would guide thy spirit right
"Learn of me, my yoke is easy,
And my burden it is light."

Art thou waiting, patient waiting,
Till this earthly strife shall cease?
Art thou ever lonely longing
For eternal joy and peace?
Turn from earth, a voice is calling
From thy Father's mansion bright,
"Learn of me, my yoke is easy,
And my burden it is light."

Miscellaneous.

THE GOLD-BUG.

[CONCLUDED.]

"It is now time that we arrange our key, as far as discovered, in a tabular form, to avoid confusion. It will stand thus:

5	represents	a
†	"	d
8	"	e
3	"	g
4	"	h
6	"	i
*	"	n
‡	"	o
)	"	r
;	"	t

"We have, therefore, no less than ten of the most important letters represented, and it will be unnecessary to proceed with the details of the solution. I have said enough to convince you that ciphers of this nature are readily soluble, and to give you some insight into the *rationale* of their developement. But be assured that the specimen before us appertains to the very simplest species of cryptograph. It now remains to give you the full translation of the characters upon the parchment, as unriddled. Here it is:

"'A good glass in the bishop's hostel in the devil's seat forty-one degrees and thirteen minutes northeast and by the north main branch seventh limb east side shoot from the left eye of the death's head a bee line through the shot fifty feet out.'"

"But," said I, "the enigma seems still in as bad a condition as ever. How is it possible to extort a meaning from all this jargon about 'devil's seats,' 'death's-heads,' and 'bishop's hotels?'"

"I confess," replied Legrand, "that the matter still wears a serious aspect, when regarded with a casual glance. My first endeavor was to divide the sentence into the natural division intended by the cryptographist."

"You mean, to punctuate it?"

"Something of that kind."

"But how was it possible to effect this?"

"I reflected that it had been a point with the writer to run his words together without division, so as to increase the difficulty of solution. Now, a not over-acute man, in pursuing such an object, would be nearly certain to overdo the matter. When, in the course of his composition, he arrived at a break in his subject which would naturally require a pause, or a point, he would be exceedingly apt to run his characters, at this place, more than usually close together. If you would observe the MS., in the present instance, you will easily detect five such cases of unusual crowding. Acting upon this hint, I made the division thus:

"'A good glass in the Bishop's hostel in the Devil's seat—forty-one degrees and thirteen minutes—northeast and by north—main branch seventh limb east side—shoot from the left eye of the death's-head—a bee-line from the tree through the shot fifty feet out.'"

"Even this division," said I, "leaves me still in the dark."

"It left me also in the dark," replied Legrand, "for a few days; during which I made diligent inquiry, in the neighborhood of Sullivan's Island, for any building which went by the name of the 'Bishop's Hotel;' for, of course, I dropped the obsolete word 'hostel.' Gaining no information on the subject, I was on the point of extending my sphere of search, and proceeding in a more systematic manner, when, one morning, it entered into my head, quite suddenly, that this 'Bishop's-Hostel' might have some reference to an old family, of the name of Bessop, which, time out of mind, had held possession of an ancient manor-house, about four miles northward to the Island. I accordingly went over to the plantation, and re-instituted my inquiries among the older negroes of the place. At length one of the most aged of the women said that she had heard of such a place as *Bessop's Castle*, and thought that she could guide me to it, but that was not a castle, nor a tavern, but a high rock.

"I offered to pay her well for her trouble, and, after some demur, she consented to accompany me to the spot. We found it without much difficulty, when, dismissing her, I proceeded to examine the place. The 'castle' consisted of an irregular assemblage of cliffs and rocks—one of the latter being quite remarkable for its height as well as for its insulated and artificial appearance. I clambered to its apex, and then felt much at a loss as to what should be next done.

"While I was busied in reflection, my eyes fell upon a narrow ledge in the eastern face of the rock, perhaps a yard below the summit on which I stood. This ledge projected about eighteen inches, and was not more than a foot wide, while a niche in the cliff just above it, gave it a rude resemblance to one of the hollow-backed chairs used by our ancestors. I made no doubt that here was the 'devil's-seat' alluded to in the MS., and now seemed to grasp the full secret of the riddle.

"The 'good glass,' I knew, could have reference to nothing but a telescope; for the word 'glass' is rarely employed in any other sense by seamen. Now here, I at once saw, was a telescope to be used and a definite point of view, *admitting no variation*, from which to use it. Nor did I hesitate to believe that the phrases 'forty-one degrees and thirteen minutes,' and 'northeast and by north,' were intended as directions for the levelling of the glass. Greatly excited by these discoveries, I hurried home, procured a telescope, and returned to the rock.

"I let myself down to the ledge, and found that it was impossible to retain a seat upon it except in one particular position. This fact confirmed my preconceived idea. I proceeded to use the glass. Of course, the 'forty-one degrees and thirteen minutes' could allude to nothing but elevation above the visible horizon, since the horizontal direction was clearly indicated by the words, 'northeast and by north.' This latter direction I at once established by means of a pocket-compass, then, pointing the glass as nearly at an angle of forty-one degrees of elevation as I could do it by guess, I moved it cautiously up or down, until my attention was arrested by a circular rift or opening in the foliage of a large tree that overtopped its fellows in the distance. In the centre of this rift I perceived a white spot, but could not, at first, distinguish what it was. Adjusting the focus of the telescope, I again looked, and now made it out to be a human skull.

"Upon this discovery I was so sanguine as to consider the enigma solved; for the phrase 'main branch, seventh limb, east side,' could refer only to the position of the skull upon the tree, while 'shoot from the left eye of the death's-head' admitted, also, of but one interpretation, in regard to a search for buried treasure. I perceived that the design was to drop a bullet from the left eye of the skull, and that a bee-line, or, in other words, a straight line, drawn from the nearest point of the trunk through 'the shot,' (or the spot where the bullet fell,) and thence extended to a distance of fifty feet, would indicate a definite point—and beneath this point, I thought it at least *possible* that a deposit of value lay concealed."

"All this," I said, "is exceedingly clear, and, although ingenious, still simple and explicit. When you left the Bishop's Hotel, what then?"

"Why, having carefully taken the bearings of the tree, I turned homewards. The instant I left 'the devil's seat,' however, the circular rift vanished; nor could I get a glimpse of it afterwards, turn as I would. What seems to me the chief ingenuity in this whole business, is the fact (for repeated experiment has convinced me it *is* a fact) that the circular opening in question is visible from no other attainable point of view than that afforded by the narrow ledge upon the face of the rock.

"In this expedition to the 'Bishop's Hotel,' I had been attended by Jupiter, who had, no doubt, observed, for some weeks past, the abstraction of my demeanor, and took especial care not to leave me alone. But, on the next day, getting up very early, I contrived to give him the slip, and went into the hills in search of the tree. After much toil I found it. When I came home at night my valet proposed to give me a flogging. With the rest of the adventure I believe you are about as well acquainted as myself."

"I suppose," said I, "you missed the spot, in the first attempt at digging, through Jupiter's stupidity in letting the bug fall through the right instead of through the left eye of the skull."

"Precisely. This mistake made a difference of about two inches and a half in the 'shot'—that is to say, in the position of the peg nearest the tree; and had the treasure been beneath the 'shot,' the error would have been of little moment; but 'the shot,' together with the nearest point of the tree, were merely two points for the establishment of a line of direction; of course the error, however trivial in the beginning, increased as we proceeded with the line, and by the time we had gone fifty feet, threw us quite off the scent. But for my deep-seated impressions that treasure was here somewhere actually buried, we might have had all our labor in vain."

"But your grandiloquence, and your conduct in swinging the beetle—how excessively odd! I was sure you were mad. And why did you insist upon letting fall the bug, instead of a bullet, from the skull?"

"Why, to be frank, I felt somewhat annoyed by your evident suspicions touching my sanity, and so resolved to punish you quietly, in my own way, by a little bit of sober mystification. For this reason I swung the beetle, and for this reason I let it fall from the tree. An observation of yours about its great weight suggested the latter idea."

"Yes, I perceive; and now there is only one point which puzzles me. What are we to make of the skeleton found in the hole?"

"That is a question I am no more able to answer than yourself. There seems, however, only one plausible way of accounting for them—and yet it is dreadful to believe in such atrocity as my suggestion would imply. It is clear that Kidd—if Kidd indeed secreted this treasure, which I doubt not—it is clear that he must have had assistance in the labor. But this labor concluded, he he may have thought it expedient to remove all participants in his secret. Perhaps a couple of blows with a mattock were sufficient, while his coadjutors were busy in the pit; perhaps it required a dozen—who shall tell?"

THE LION IN HIS OLD AGE.—When a young lion reaches the age of two years, he is able to pull down a horse or an ox; and so he reaches his eighth year, when his talons, teeth and mane are perfect, and he grows no more. For twenty years after he arrives at maturity his talons and fangs show no signs of decay; but after that he gradually grows "cubbish." He is no longer a match for the tremendous buffalo; he prowls around the cattle krawls, and snatches a lamb or a kid just as he did when he set out with his parents, nearly thirty years before. A woman or a child at night shares the same fate. His strength and sight now decline more and more, till the mighty lion grows lean and mangy, and crawls about from place to place, eating any offal he can pick up, and despising not even so small an animal as the field-mouse; and he starves and dies, or is fallen on and slaughtered by a few cowardly hyenas, or is discovered unable to move beneath a tree, and knocked on the head by some wandering Jew.—*South African Paper.*

KEEP pace with the times, or drop out of line and make room for others.

SERMON

Preached in the M. E. Church, Bloomsburg, on the Annual Thanksgiving Day of the I. O. of O. F., April 26th, 1867.

BY REV. J. R. DIMM.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF THE ORDER.

"*CHARITY NEVER FAILETH.*"
First Corinthians, 13th chapt. 8th ver.

This is the first annual Thanksgiving day appointed by the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows. You have met to-day to express to Almighty God your gratitude for the *preservation* by Him, of your Order.

First, since its organization in the world; Second, during the late war which convulsed our Union; Third, through the past auspicious year.

Individuals have their hereafter.—Governments, institutions and associations exist, as such, only in this world. The reward or punishment of the individual is reserved for eternity. That of a government, institution or organization may be administered in time, by its continuation or overthrow. If God, therefore, permit any organization to continue through ages, it must be because he sees in it some feature that he approves, and desires to use for the bettering of the condition of man. An organization so widespread as that of the Odd-Fellows, especially in England and America, cannot have escaped His notice. For good or for evil, it must exert a mighty influence in both countries. If God had not seen in it some feature to approve, or else, some power which he might use to scourge the sins of rebellious creatures, He would have caused it to crumble long ere this; and now it would be numbered among the things that have passed into history.

That you exist to-day as an organization so widely extended therefore, is evidence that you possess some feature in theory or practice, which God designs to use for the elevation of the human race. That feature we think is the embrace, as a fundamental principle, of *christian charity*, the subject of our text. Hence we invite your attention to *christian charity as the chief corner stone of true Odd-Fellowship.* "Charity never faileth." 1. What is this christian charity? The whole chapter, from which the text is taken, is devoted to the definition and exaltation of this christian virtue. It is held up, in this chapter, as being far preferable to the gift of tongues, the power of speaking various languages, even though they be the tongues of angels. It is represented as being superior to the gift of prophecy, the ability to foresee future events and foretell them. It is held as more important than active beneficence, the bestowal of alms upon the deserving poor. It is said to be more influential for good than martyrdom itself, for the true cause of Christ.

Charity is represented as eternal in duration. It never faileth. Prophecies shall fail—yea even now the gift has been withdrawn from men. And when all has been fulfilled that has been foretold which shall beat the end of time, even the memory of the gift will fade from the mind, and man almost forget in realization what had been foretold in prophecy. Like the Queen of Sheba, he will reflect that not the half had been told him. Tongues shall cease. The multiplication of languages was the penalty of sin and folly at the tower of Babel. Without sin in the world, that penalty shall cease. All the land shall speak the language of heaven. Other language will cease to be spoken. Or, perchance, no language will be needed. We may then have power to receive ideas by intuition. As God communicates His will to angels, so angels may communicate with each other. At all events tongues shall *cease.*

Knowledge shall vanish away. Our present knowledge is but little. It is but comparative. It comprehends a few ideas. When *all* is revealed, then this little will vanish into insignificance. When the sun rises, the stars recede from view. When heaven bursts upon the view the lesser light shall be absorbed by the greater, and thus our little knowledge shall fade away as nothing. But charity never faileth. Faith and hope shall live with it when "the everlasting hills" have been removed, when the earth has been changed—and when the universe itself has been wrapped up as an old garment. But, while faith, hope and charity abide in the eternity to come, charity will be the greatest. *Faith*, the confidence we have in God—though we have entered upon realization—will still exist. Nay, it will even grow stronger, since it has grown, in part, to be knowledge. *Hope*—the desire and expectation of gaining a higher degree of perfection, will still live. For we shall be but neophytes even on entering heaven. We shall have *begun* a scale of more speedy exaltation. But it will only be begun. Not five degrees alone, are in this scale, nor thirty-three nor a hundred. But step by step, the climax reaches on through all eternity. Therefore Faith and Hope *abide.* They will exist as attributes of the soul while it continues. But *charity*—their sweetest sister—will be the *greatest.*

Charity is love, grown out in action. It is the practical result toward our fellow man, of all our religion.—It is the characteristic of God which wrought us salvation, that by which He is inclined to pardon sin. It is that which animates the angels in their errands of mercy to mankind. It is that which constitutes the bond of union between the sons of God in glory. It is charity alone that will bind this jarring world in peace, and introduce the millenium. As then, we have seen that this Christain charity is *eternal in its duration*, and that it is *the chief attribute of the Christian character*, we are led to notice in the second place 2—*That Institutions, and Associations* STAND *as they have it*—FALL *as they lose it.* The oldest institution in the world is the church. The association next in age is probably that of Freemasons, and the third is that which to-day holds its thanksgiving. The church has been preserved in the person of some one or a few, through all ages since the creation of Adam. Freemasons date their origin from the first building of Solomon's Temple. There is some difference of opinion in regard to the origin of Odd-Fellows as to its date. One writer claims an existence for them among the Goths and Huns in the fourth century of the Christian era; in Spain, in the fifth century, in Portugal, in the sixth, and in France in the twelfth. He represents that Odd-Fellowship was carried from France into England, by John DeNeville, and other Knights who formed there what was called "The Loyal Lodge of Honor," which in the eighteenth century, was changed into the Order of Odd-Fellows. There are other writers who ascribe various other beginnings to your order; but we regard them as so fanciful or palpably erroneous as to be unworthy the time and place necessary to give them a respectable notice, and will pass them in silence. It is true, however, that in the latter half of the eighteenth century, Lodges, or Societies of mechanics and laborers existed in London, calling themselves "Ancient and Honorable Loyal Odd-Fellows." These met almost solely for convivial purposes. But certain friends of reform opposed to this feature of the society's character, called a convention in 1813, and formed the "Independent Order of Odd-Fellows." This new form of the association had as its object the aid of the poor, the support and care of the sick, the defrayal of burial expenses, and the relief of the widows and orphans of its members. Here they incorporated into the system the principle which was destined to give them perpetuity. Beneficence or true Christian charity was a recommendation to all men and from this point onward they began especially to flourish. In 1819 they were transferred to the United States by the organization of Washington Lodge No. 1, in Baltimore, Md. And though not yet fifty years old on this continent in 1860 there were according to official returns in the United States 3,548 lodges, and 173,818 members. The amount paid for relief in that year was $548,749.95, and for other charitable purposes $72,450.95 and the total amount paid to these purposes in thirty years was $8,478,528.11. Now it takes a mind but slightly inductive to infer from this history that just as your association has practiced christian charity, it has flourished. For since the embrace of that principle as the main characteristic, your numbers have increased far more rapidly than in any preceding period of your history. And we might also conclude that just in proportion as you practice charity in the future, in that ratio will you increase and flourish.

But as a part of the division under which we are speaking we are prompted to notice that—as you lose christian charity, you will as any association decay. Look at the church in its numerous branches; When any branch loses the Apostolic charity and simplicity, that moment piety begins to decay, and then the whole organization. Of this we see examples every year. Thus it is that whole congregations are disbanded and die out entirely. Thus it is that some associations have passed away. But to the historian, the most forcible illustration of an association practically ignoring the principle of christian charity, is found in the case of the Mohammedan religion. Islamism started out with as fair prospects of success as any organization, religious or otherwise, that has ever figured on the page of history. Islam means full submission to God. What fairer profession could have been made in that day? The system was eclectic. "Mohammed designated himself as the restorer of the pure religion revealed by God to Abraham. As the messenger of God he required his pagan countrymen to leave their idols and adopt the worship of the one true God; of the Jews to exchange the law of Moses, intended for only a limited period, for the new and final revelations given to him; of the christians, to cease worshipping Christ as God, as inconsistant with Monotheism and with the true doctrine of Christ himself. To say the least of it this was a fair presentation to the world as it then stood. On their first promulgation, the doctrines of Mohammed spread with amazing rapidity. But, though every Moslem was compelled to give the fortieth part of his income to support the poor yet charity was not one of the main planks in their religious platform. And no sooner had they gained, by moral suasion and the merit of their doctrines, sufficient power to levy an army, than they gave the lie to all profession of charity by the forcible propagation of their religion in numerous battles. It is indeed true that by the power of the sword their religion was forced upon many nations of the world. But as soon as that power ceased to be exerted, their influence began to wane even among those nations where that religion had prevailed. And gliding a little at first, it soon began to precipitate headlong, until now the Moslem influence which once chained the supremacy of the world, embraces but a few insignificant provinces. A few tribes in South Africa have indeed, been converted to Mohammedanism during late years. But their success even here arises from two causes which coincide with the very idea we desire to convey. First. The natives embrace this religion because they are ignorant of any other. Second. Because the Moslems themselves have been touched by the charity of the christian religion and make that characteristic more prominent than ever before.

Efforts have been made of late years to rouse the spirit of the Saracen among the Mohammedans and renew the bloody onset against christianity; but the more intelligent and wealthy have become so much imbued with the charity of the christian church, that they have seen that the sword is not the most successful instrument in the propagation of any religion. Thus it may be seen that here is an institution, that once claimed the empire of the world, and yet it is declining toward decay. As it practised charity toward men, it succeeded. All it gained by the power of the sword it lost as fast as it gained it and the progress it is making now, if any, is gained by the re-embrace of that once discarded charity.

Learn then, that as you practise true charity among yourselves and towards others, you will increase and be propagated. As you neglect it, God will forsake you, you will be divided among yourselves, and your prestige among men will be lost. The moral sense of the age is so highly cultivated, that all may judge for themselves. You must stand upon the merit of your actions. And when public opinion judges your institution to be morally deficient men will withdraw their influence from it.

3, God will be with you just in proportion as you carry into practice the principles of true christian charity. It is evident that God has laid and is now engaged in carrying out the great plan of regenerating man and elevating the human race. His great design is to restore man to the position which he occupied before the fall. To this end He will make use of every institution that in its purpose falls in with His design. But the ax is laid at the root of the tree, and every tree—individual, association or church—that bears no fruit—unto this end—will be hewn down and cast into the fire. As you practice and cultivate the principle of true christian charity you will fall in with the design of God in elevating the human family. Charity is the great characteristic of the church itself, and as this is your main principle, you may not only lead men to avow that principle as connected with Odd-Fellowship; You may lead them right on through your association into the church. Unite your religion with your Odd-Fellowship—I say your *religion*—not your denomination—and it will make you powerful to carry forward your plans. You have a powerful means of appealing to men of your number to accept religion. The rules of your Order require you to approach your members immediately upon learning that they are sick. You go to smooth the pillow of the weak and make the bed of the dying. You are present as Odd-Fellows when man feels most his need of religion. The kindness you show him and his family introduce you to his affections. He is disposed to accept the food for the soul as well as the medicine for the body. And as you lift the dark veil of care from the widow's brow and wipe the tear from her eye in this world, we believe it to be in accordance with your principles to brighten her prospects for a future world. Hence may you labor for the salvation of your members.

Nor would this be foreign to the example of the Savior himself. For his miracles wrought upon the body, were to be but introductory to the conferring of blessings upon the soul. He raised the widow's son to make the widow and her friends believers in himself, as well as real worshippers of the true and living God. He awoke the daughter of Jairus to show to her father and his nation that the power of life and death resided in himself and to open up the way for their asking still more blessing. He called forth a Lazarus from his grave to show to his sisters and their friends that he had the power of resurrection and was the source of all blessing in death as well as life. And there was not one instance of a miracle performed upon the body, by which some one was not led to believe, and open the way for receiving blessing for the soul.

Thus when you go to watch by the bedside of a sinking brother, to soften his couch while he lingers—to lift his trembling form and touch his fevered lips with the cooling draught, it is your privilege in a peculiar sense to instil the gentle teachings of the meek and lowly Jesus. And when you close his sightless eyes in death, and straighten out his body and dress it for the grave, it is yours to point the widow and the orphan to that God who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb and will not suffer us to be tried above that we are able to bear.

4. But in conclusion—the church lives upon piety—the government lives upon the intelligence of her people and their obedience to law—and associations live upon *principle.* What the food is to the body—what thought is to the soul—what piety is to the church—what law is to the government—such is principle to an association like your own. Let not that principle, as those of the politician too often are, be but a pack-horse to carry you into power, and to be discarded whenever you have accomplished that journey. But once the principles are chosen, let the association stand or fall by the principles. We have shown you that the principle of charity is immortal. It will not only be operative in time. It will abide throughout all eternity.

Men may change; generations may pass away; thrones may totter and fall and dynasties cease upon the earth; governments may be revolutionized; empires cease their light and go out in the darkness of anarchy or the jarring world be bound in the bonds of peace by the coming Savior—yet will principle remain the same. Right will be right and wrong will be wrong. While God remains God, the one will be approved—the other condemned. Having chosen right principles we only need adhere to them and we will be safe. Having chosen your main principle stand by it and you will stand. The tooth of time which marks all things but principle with age and decay, will leave you still unscathed. Charity will preserve you while age follows in the track of age. "For now *abideth* faith, hope and charity—these three, but the greatest of these is charity." Go on then, Brethren of the mystic tie; "and giving all diligence, add to your faith, virtue; and to virtue, knowledge; to knowledge temperance; and to temperance patience; and to patience godliness; and to godliness brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness charity. For if these things be in you, and abound, they shall make you that ye shall neither be barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. But he that lacketh these things is blind and cannot see afar off, and hath forgotten that he was purged from his old sins." "If ye do these things ye shall never fall." 2, Peter, 1, 7-10. Study to know the will of God toward a sinful, but redeemed world. As you discern God's plans for the regeneration and elevation of the human race, fall in with those plans, as the genius of your institution qualifies you to do. Then when God comes to sum up the results of human life in the world, and to reward those who have assisted in the elevation of man, he will find for you, some niche in the great celestial palace, where you may observe in the society of heaven the result of the operations of your darling principle—charity throughout all eternity.

Then will you be able to thank God for his preservation in time—for his approval in eternity, you have been preserved. Centuries alone comprehend your secret history. Fifty years have measured your existence in the United States, yet they have been eventful years. A rebellion, the most gigantic the world has ever seen, has appeared upon the stage of human action performed its bloody drama and passed away. States have been disorganized, churches in fragments riven—associations split never to be united and even families divided; but you are *one.* Like the oak in the forest that has seen the fall of its fellows, your branches are still extending preserved by that hand that restrains wind and tide and causeth the wrath of man to praise it. For this you owe him your heartfelt thanksgiving. I believe the past year has been one of more than ordinary activity in your order. If Odd-Fellowship is a blessing, then you may thank God that so many have come to a knowledge of it. And you may also ask God to go with you during the coming year. It is well that you recognize God in all your doings. This itself is an assurance of his favor. You have embraced one of the principles of his holy religion, as the fundamental plank in your platform. As you stand upon it and really to it you will be co-workers with God. Go forward. Feed the hungry—clothe the naked, succor the needy and bind up the wounds of the afflicted. Comfort the widow, sustain the orphan, and with tender hand lay in the bomb thy worthy departed brother. So shall your life be long and your end peace.

To be united we must go [illegible] in [illegible].

CURRENT ITEMS.

☞ The cell in which John H. Surratt is confined at Washington, is only a few rods distant from his mother's grave.

☞ Horse thieves steal horses from Tennessee to sell in Mississippi, and return with stolen horses from Mississippi to sell in Tennessee.

☞ During the month of April three thousand seven hundred applications for increase of pension, and seven hundred for invalid pensions were received at the Pension Office. Six thousand claims were disposed of and seven hundred and fifty of that number rejected.

☞ The trial of J. H. Surratt will commence on the 27th of May, until which time the Criminal Court has adjourned. The time named has been definitely fixed upon by the Court and the counsel for the prosecution and for the prisoner.

☞ Wonders will never cease. Mrs. James Waters, of Boone County, Mo., recently gave birth to four boys, weighing six pounds each. She had previously had six boys at three births, and has now had six boys in less than one year.

☞ Gov. English, of Connecticut was inaugurated on the 1st of May. The visitors in attendance numbered 30,000, and everything was delightful but the day, which was rainy.

☞ The Postoffice Department is about to make sale of about six thousand daguerreotypes, ambrotypes, etc., that were sent through the mail, were never called for, and finally got into the dead letter office.

☞ It is said that a barrel of flour can be purchased in Paris, sent to Liverpool by rail and steamer, and thence transported in a sailing vessel to Boston at a less expense that it can be purchased in the latter city.

☞ Some burglars stole $30,000 worth of jewelry from a store in New Orleans. In taking off their plunder they dropped a thousand dollars' worth of diamonds on the floor, but did not think them worth picking up.

☞ Silver, in paying quantities, has been discovered about four miles abve Smithland, Kentucky. A gentleman from Louisville is working the mine, and considers himself a millionaire.

☞ The late elections in Minnesota show Democratic gains. St. Antony, goes Democratic with a gain; so does Red Wing City, with a gain of 211 so does Chatfield and Mankato, also with gains.

☞ A young lady of Montgomery, who was recently caught smoking a cigar, gave it as her reason for the act, "That it made it smell as though there was a man around."

☞ The earliest of the diamond editions was the Lord's Prayer, printed within a circle of the size of the circumference of a dime, the dime being a silver coin formerly in circulation as currency, and now to be found in the collections of antiquarians.

☞ At the close of the present year all German copyrights, whose terms have been extended by special privilege, will expire. This will set free the writings of Geothe, Schiller, Wieland, Hender, Korner, Berger, Jean Paul, Richter and others, and cheap reprints are announced.

☞ Secretary McCulloch has given notice to parties who have lost coupon bonds payable to bearer, or Treasury notes issued in bank, that hereafter they will be paid to the party presenting them, and no attention will be paid to caveats which may be filed to prevent payment.

☞ The Choctaw *Herald* has the following: "We find in a late number of the Mobile *Advertiser and Register*, the following advertisement: 'Wanted—A partner with a small capital.' That gentleman can be accommodated by calling at this office. We think we have a 'capital' sufficiently small to suit him or 'any other man.'"

☞ A lad in one of the public schools of Boston, named William A. Thomas, was so severely flogged by Albion Cate, a submaster, on Tuesday, that his pants were cut through and his back and legs covered with stripes from the rod. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Cate, but he sent in his resignation and escaped from the city.

☞ On the 6th inst., at Keokuk, Iowa, a laborer, named Patrick Morrissey, while dining under a bank which he was engaged in excavating, was instantly killed by the caving in of the earth. He leaves a wife and six children.

☞ The manufacture of all kinds of paper from corn stalks and husks is successfully carried on in Austria. The paper is said to be of superior quality. It is also possible to make certain coarse cloths from the same materials.

☞ The *Hebrew National*, a new Jewish weekly published in London, complains that the last English edition of Webster's Dictionary contains the verb "to jew," in the sense of "to cheat," "to swindle," etc.

☞ A long time ago a little boy twelve years old, on his way to Vermont, stopped at a country tavern, and paid for his lodgings and breakfast by sawing wood instead of asking it as a gift. Fifty years later the same boy passed the same little inn as George Peabody, the banker.

☞ The celebrated Dragon-tree of Oratavo, in the Canary Islands, which has been known and used as a landmark for centuries by seamen of all nations, exists no longer. The hurricane of the 8th instant, which caused considerable damage in those islands, uprooted it. The tree had a very peculiar shape, and its age was estimated at over one thousand years.

☞ A Texas paper tells of a young couple who eloped on horseback, accompanied by a clergyman who was to marry them. The lady's father gave chase, and was overtaking the party when the maiden called out to her clerical friend, "Can't you marry us as we run?" The idea took, and he commenced the ritual, and just as the bride's father clutched her bridle rein the clergyman pronounced the lovers man and wife. The father was so pleased with the dashing action that, as the story goes, he gave them his blessing.

☞ A New England woman thinks she has found Paradise in Florida. She writes as follows: "I believe I have at last found the fabulous country were the month of March is delightful. My visit here has been like sunshine and spring to a frost-bitten plant. I have had more life, more rest, more appetite, more conscious pleasure in existence, than I have had for years in New England. Here must be my future home, for at least half the year, if I am to live and do anything. Here I am a living woman; at the North I am for six months a half dead one."

☞ The Hebrew *National*, a new weekly journal, published in London, gives some interesting statistics of the Jewish race. It says that there are now living about 6,000,000 Israelite, about half of whom live in Europe. There are 1,399,000 in Russia; in Austra, 900,000; in Prussia 254,000, and in all parts of Germany 192,600; in France about 42,000; Syria and Asiatic Turkey 52,000; in Morocco and North Africa 610,000; in East Asia 590,800; in America 250,000; in Belgium 1,800; in Denmark 6,500; in Italy 4,500.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1867.

THE BERWICK POST-OFFICE.

The recent appointment of Dr. E. G. Horne, as Post Master at Berwick, in place of John Ruch, (who has held the office about seven years or more) has occasioned some discussion in that place, and has been denounced very strongly in the columns of our radical neighbor of the *Republican*.

We shall notice the case, as we have some knowledge of the facts and have been spoken to concerning it, by persons interested. Besides, it is an act of justice to make the facts known so that the merits of the question shall be understood.

A petition in favor of Dr. Horne's appointment, was sent to the Post-Office Department last fall, which remained unacted upon until recently; partly, we suppose on account of the pressure of business upon the Department in connection with the session of Congress. It was signed by gentlemen friendly to the Administration and involved, no doubt, political objects as well as personal preferences. We are informed however, that the recent action of the Department in granting the prayer of the petition, was based upon two additional grounds:

1st. That the incumbent of the office had held it for a very long time without being supposed to possess any peculiar qualifications or claims to its enjoyment.

2d. That he had been induced to vote against his political convictions at the election last fall, in order to retain the office.

Whether these grounds of removal be thought sufficient or not, there appears to be no doubt or dispute concerning their truth. As to the latter, it will be remembered that the *Columbia County Republican* (the radical organ of this county) contained a communication immediately after the last October election, denouncing Mr. Ruch, the Post-Master, for having sold his vote upon the question of Congressman in order to retain his office. And this alledged corruption was made the text of quite a sermon upon political rascality. The sermon was very impressive and also very just, assuming the fact to have been as stated. Last week, however, a correspondent of the same paper, while admitting the fact about the Post-Master's vote to be true, proceeds to justify it and to vindicate his conduct. What was an iniquity in October, has become meritorious and upright in May! We are coolly informed that the Post-Master and his radical friends consulted together and agreed that he should vote for the Democratic candidate for Congress, in order to keep the office in his hands and secure it to their interest for the future! There does not seem to have been any doubt among the high consulting parties about the propriety of this arrangement, and their mutual understanding on the subject is recited as a very smart and a very good thing.

The correspondent of the *Republican* does not state distinctly with *whom* the Post-Master eventually made his bargain, (pursuant to the advice and consent of his radical friends,) but intimates that Mr. Buckalew was a party to it and proceeds to abuse the latter for not keeping faith by retaining the Post-Master in office. We mistake—it is not mere abuse in which the correspondent deals upon this point, but downright blackguardism, which would be admitted into no newspaper in this section except the one in which it appears.

But his charge is as false as his language is indecent. We have full authority for saying that Mr. B. was concerned in no such compact or bargain, and had no knowledge of its existence. On the contrary, from the time he heard that such a vote had been given, upon the condition stated, he has had a strong opinion against retaining the man who gave it in a position of public trust.

The selection of a new person, however, to discharge the duties of Post-Master at Berwick, is quite another question from that of displacing the former incumbent, and upon this question the friends of the Administration within the delivery of the office, and who are specially interested in its management, have a right to be heard and to have their views consulted. Their only expression of opinion prior to the recent appointment, had been in favor of Dr. Horne, and we observe that the *Berwick Gazette* endorses him as fitted to discharge the duties of the office in a proper manner.

THE returns from Kentucky, though not complete from the Eighth and Ninth Districts, indicate the election of a full Democratic delegation to the Fortieth Congress. This will be a most gratifying result. The majority on the popular vote in the State will exceed that by which Duval was chosen Clerk of the Court of Appeal in 1866, which was over thirty-seven thousand. The contest was bravely fought by the Democracy. Kentucky is for the Union, and her Representatives will join the small but gallant band of Democrats in Congress, and vote and speak for immediate reconstruction under the Constitution. The result in Kentucky will have an inspiriting influence upon the Democrats of Tennessee, and nerve them for the fight in which they are now engaged. The Radicals have not yet subdued the indomitable Democracy of the Southwest.—*Age.*

Add to this the result in Connecticut, in Maryland, and in Lancaster, the home of Thad. Stevens, where in spite of Legislative gerrymandering, and Radical money and appeals, Sanderson, the Democratic Candidate for Mayor, was re-elected by an increased majority of over 300, and the result is most gratifying. As an off-set, the Radicals claim Sprague's farm, sometimes called Rhode Island, which they have carried by a reduced majority.

THE list of licenses granted, will be furnished next week.

THE NATIONAL HOME FOR INVALID SOLDIERS.

We have received an advertisement of this scheme. We will frankly say that we are opposed to lotteries on principle, but that if there ever was a deserving object, this is one. We have been pained time and time again to see our maimed heroes wandering through the land the objects of charity, or sometimes township paupers. During the hours of national peril the people were lavish in their promises to our defenders, but alas, the memory of their services seems to have faded when they most need aid.

The object of this association is to build a home for invalid soldiers on ground purchased by it, (some thirty acres in extent) including the spot occupied by General Meade, as his Head Quarters, during the battle of Gettysburg. We know the ground well, and believe no finer location nor more salubrious spot could be found; and the historical interest attaching to it adds to its value as a home for the disabled soldier.

General Meade is President of the association, and his name is an assurance that all will be done fairly. By reference to the advertisement our readers will see what prizes are to be drawn, and what military men endorse the measure.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

MAY SESSIONS, 1867.

MONDAY MORNING, May 6th 1867.

Court called at ten o'clock A.M. Hon. William Elwell, President, and Peter K. Herbein, and Iram Derr, Esqrs., his associates on the bench.

The several Constables made their returns—nothing special in any. Daniel Neyhart and L. S. Stineman, appointed tip staves.

Jury called—A. Madison, appointed Foreman.

Martha J. Mead, vs. — Mead—Divorce—M. Whitmoyer, appointed commissioner to take testimony.

Mary J. Manning, vs. A. J. Manning—J. G. Freeze, Esq., appointed commissioner to take testimony.

Calvin Chamberlain, vs. Joseph Dreiblebis—judgment stricken off.

On motion of Mr. Traugh, J. B. Robison, was admitted to practice as an attorney.

Poor Overseers of Scott Township vs. Charles Muffley—Desertion—W. Wirt, Esq., appointed commissioner to take depositions without further notice.

AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock P.M.

M. M. Traugh, appointed auditor to make distribution of the money in the hands of the administrators of William Edwards deceased.

Commonwealth vs. Frederick Bush and wife—surety of the peace—Defendants and Leonard Adams, bail tent in four hundred dollars for appearance of defendants at next session.

Joseph M. Freck, vs. the Centralia Water Company—In equity—Mr. Comly moves to dissolve the injunction, court order the same for argument on Thursday next.

Commonwealth vs. William Fisher—Recognizance, fornication and basterdy. Defendant and Daniel Fisher tent in five hundred dollars for appearance of defendant at next session.

Commonwealth vs. Overseers of Centre township—indictment, neglect of duty—Attachment awarded against Benjamin Fowler, Dr. G. W. Rittenhouse, Edward Henry and William Bower, witnesses.

William A. Marr, vs. James Dyke—Civil suit—attachment awarded against Jacob Kein, witness for defendant, on motion of Mr. Clark.

James Gannon, vs. Michael Crane and Patrick Fahey—Civil suit—Attachment awarded against Peter Hower, A. P. Spinny, S. H. Yocum, Patrick Fahey and Patrick Quinn, witnesses for plaintiff.

Samuel F. Headley, vs. John Edwards *etal.*,—Civil suit—Rule granted on William Edwards, garnishee to appear next term, and file exhibit under oath answers to the interrogations.

In the estate of John Bennett, deceased. Petition read and citation awarded to file an account thirty days before September term.

M. M. Brobst, vs. Deborah Dean—Civil suit—Motion of Mr. Samuel Knorr, rule granted to show cause why satisfaction should not be stricken off the above judgment assigned to Susan Eilham.

Henry F. Nuss, vs. Borough of Berwick—Civil suit—To recover bounty—Jury called and sworn; verdict for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph M. Freck—Indictment, Assault and Battery—not a true bill. William H. Reinbold, prosecutor, to pay the costs. Same day William H. Reinbold sentenced to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Knapp—Indictment, Assault and Battery—Not a true bill—Prosecutor, Michael Stein, to pay the costs. Same day Mr. Stein, sentenced to pay the costs.

J. P. Hackenberg, to use of Mr. Chamberlin, vs. S. D. Edgar—Civil suit—Rule granted to take depositions. E. H. Little, Esq., appointed commissioner.

TUESDAY MORNING May 7th 1867.

Commonwealth vs. George Betz—Recognizance-Assault and Battery-Case settled and costs paid.

Martha Loy by her next friend J. F. Caslow vs. Albert Loy—subpœna in Divorce Alias subpœna granted.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Elijah R. Ikeler, was admitted to practice as Attorney in the several Courts of this County.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph M. Freck—Indictments for cutting water pipes—Issue rule for trial—Jury called and sworn. May 8th 1867, verdict of Jury not guilty. Prosecutors David Camp, President of Centralia Water Company, and defendant each pay half the cost.

AFTERNOON 2 o'clock P.M.

Commonwealth vs. Overseers of the Poor of Center township—Indictment neglect of duty, and refusing to provide one Lafayette Kressler with the necessary means of subsistance—not a true bill—Prosecutor to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Christian Small and John Reinbold—Indictment neglecting and refusing to provide one Thomas Thomas a pauper, with a necessary means of subsistence—a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. John Musselman—Indictment assault and battery—not a true bill, and Prosecutor to pay the costs.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 8th 1867.

The President Judge charged the Jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph M. Freck, on indictment for cutting water pipes.

AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock P.M.

Commonwealth vs. Lewis Boner—Indictment refusing to receive the vote of a qualified citizen—Jury called and sworn.

Jesse Coleman and Thomas J. Morris, appointed by the Court to select six persons from the by-standers here present from the body of the county, as jurors; the panel having been exhausted on the empanelling of the jury in the above case, and commanding them to summon the persons so selected; whereupon the following persons were selected and summoned to wit: Samuel Hagenbuch, Caleb Barton, Michael Walter, Oliver A. Jacoby, Stacy John and Wm. Erasmus.

Commonwealth vs. Sylvester Hoffman—Indictment refusing the vote of a qualified voter—Demurrer filed—Same day over ruled, and defendant ordered, to answer over—defendant pleads not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Lewis Boner—Indictment as above.

Commonwealth vs. H. W. Mouser and Isaac W. Haus—Recognizance assault and battery—defendants and Jacob Yeager and J. M. Freck their bail held in $200.00 for appearance of defendant at next session.

GRAND JURORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, now comprising a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Columbia:

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring in and for the body of the County of Columbia, respectfully report:

That we have examined the public buildings of said County, and recommend.

1st. That the venetian blinds to the windows of the Court House be repaired.

2d. That there be an entire new set of tables, desks, or counters in the Prothonotary's office. The tables, desks, or counters to be covered with cloth to protect the books of record of the county.

3d. That the roof of the jail be repaired, that a new stove be placed in one of the cells of the jail, and that a new oven be built in the yard in the rear of the kitchen of the dwelling house used by the Sheriff of the County.

And we recommend that the above repairs be done immediately, as we consider it necessary to the protection of property of the County, and the advantages that will arise from the repairs in our opinion, are greater than the expenses that will be incurred.

On examination of the Fire proofs or vaults in which the books and records of the County are preserved, we find them full or nearly so of valuable public documents and accumulating from time to time as the business of the County requires. They were built in the first place entirely too low; and are damp mouldy, unsuitable for the purpose for which they are used. We consider the preservation of the records of the County of the greatest importance, and consequently urge upon the Commissioners, the importance of providing in someway a good, substantial, safe place, for the safe deposite of the books and records of the County. The recommendation of a former grand Jury to enlarge the Court House meets our approbation.

We would call the attention of the Supervisors in general, of the County to the condition of the roads, and particularly to bridges, large and small, in their respective districts. A little attention just now may save the public and the townships great loss.

The public road leading from Rupert to the Catawissa Bridge, in Montour township, has, in the opinion of a large portion of the community, been in a very unsafe condition for some time past. Former Grand Juries have called the attention of the Court to the subject and urged its fencing, but nothing has done, and the public are to-day exposed to imminent danger in driving the road. All of which we respectfully submit.

A. MADISON,
Foreman.

THE SURRATT MYSTERY.

A dispatch from Washington to *The Herald* says:

"It is the opinion of persons high in authority and influence here that the trial of John H. Surratt will be ultimately abandoned. The impression is that there is a general conviction prevailing in official quarters that the unfortunate Mrs. Surratt was not guilty of the crime for which she was executed, and that the trial of her son would only result in more clearly establishing that fact. Such a development, of course, would not be relished by the Administration and others concerned in the trial and condemnation of the mother. There is another cause, however, not very creditable, assigned why the President would not wish the trial to occur; but, as it would cast a deep slur upon the reputation of one who lately has not been sleeping on a bed of roses, I refrain from giving it publicity. It might only be creating another sensation, and, perhaps, without justification, for the gratification of scandal-mongers. However this may be, it is not believed that the evidence in possession of the Government will warrant the trial of John H. Surratt."

We think it time to say that the many mysteries surrounding this Surratt case should cease. Since the assassination of President Lincoln, we have had endless surmises, and makeshifts, and tricks, in reference to the crime and those accused. In the first place, we had the Government proclamations accusing Davis, and Sanders, and Thompson of the assassination. Then we had the trials, in which these persons were solemnly arraigned as participants in that crime. There are few things that our children will less care to read than that selfsame trial, with its wayward and rude justice. Then came the swift execution of Mrs. Surratt, although Payne, an assassin by his own confession, asserted her innocence. We have also had the imprisonment of Davis as an assassin—if there is any value in the judgment of the commission that tried Payne and his companions. His continued imprisonment without trial, or the pretense of trial, is in itself a mystery and a shame. Then came Gen. Butler's famous speech, showing that the diary of Booth had been suppressed, on the conspiracy trial, and the declaration of a great lawyer that Mrs. Surratt had been innocently hanged. Immediately came an announcement that the War Department would print the Booth diary so soon as something or other occurred. Well: time enough has passed for twenty things to happen, and nothing is heard of the Booth diary! Finally, we have the most provoking delays about the trial of Surratt, with an announcement that he is not to be tried, because the trial might establish the fact that Mrs. Surratt was not guilty at all!

It is time that this juggling should cease; and especially as the Surratt case is only a part of the juggling that has been permitted since the death of Mr. Lincoln. That tragedy is one of the most mysterious in the annals of crime. There is something hidden that we crave to know. What it is we cannot say; but the records of the trial, the continued imprisonment of Mr. Davis, and especially the shuffling of the Government, compel distrust and suspicion. Why has not Booth's diary been published? Why is George N. Sanders not demanded from the British Government if the Administratron really believes he was a partner in the crime of Booth? Why is not Davis, either punished or released? And why is not John H. Surratt, against whom, at least, all the evidence we have points unerringly, brought to justice?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

STILL they come—subscribers to the COLUMBIAN.

THE CATAWISSA LICENSE CASES.

[The following papers passed recently between a Committee of Citizens at Catawissa and Mr. Henry J. Clark, Proprietor of the Susquehanna House, in relation to the renewal of his license as Inn Keeper for the coming year. On twenty-sixth April, the Committee submitted to Mr. Clark the first paper for his signature, stating that they would assent to the renewal of his license by the Court if he signed it, otherwise they would oppose such renewal. The other papers which follow explain themselves. Similar communications to those here given from the Committee, were made by them to Mr. J. B. Klotlie, the Proprietor of the other Catawissa Hotel. He did not accede to their proposition.]

PAPER OF CONDITIONS.

"CATAWISSA, April—1867.

I do hereby solemnly bind myself under a no less penalty than the forfeiture of my license, to the following conditions:

1. I will neither sell, nor allow to be sold, any distilled, malt, or domestic liquors, any where about my tavern premises, except at the bar fitted for the purpose, on the ground floor.

2. I will sell none of the above liquors to minors, or to habitual drinkers, or upon the Sabbath day.

3. I will allow no game of chance to be played in the building, or upon the premises.

4. I will do all in my power to prohibit the use of profane or vulgar language in and around my buildings.

(Signed) PROF'R. SUSQ. HOUSE.
Witness

LETTER FROM COMMITTEE.

"CATAWISSA, PA., April 27th 1867.

MR. H. J. CLARK:—You are hereby notified that the Committee which waited upon you yesterday, is now in final session in Dr. L. B. Kline's office. If you have any proposition to make they are ready to receive it. If you will come, please answer by this boy.

S. M. THOMAS, Sec'y."

MR. CLARK'S ANSWER.

TO GEORGE MANHARDT, GEORGE WHITESIDE, ISAIAH JOHN, MOSES HARTMAN, CHARLES FIELDS, FRANCIS M. THOMAS, JACOB CREASY, AND WILLIAM MORRISON, COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN:—I propose, after due reflection, to answer your verbal and written communications on the subject of a renewal of my license as an Inn Keeper in Catawissa. You stated when you called on me on 26th of April, that you would consent to a renewal of my license for the coming year if I would sign a paper which you had prepared, which contained several engagements regarding the management of my business. On the day following, I received a communication from your Secretary, informing me that you were in "final session" as a Committee, at a particular place named, and ready to receive any proposition I might have to make.

The proposition I have to make to the Court and to the public in applying for a renewal of my license, is the only one which I would make to you if your authority to demand one should be admitted. That proposition is, that my House shall be kept and my business conducted in strict conformity with the laws of the Commonwealth. For by those laws Court, Inn Keeper and Citizen are equally bound, and neither can require of the others, or of either of them, any engagement or act which those laws do not authorize or prescribe.

But I do not admit your authority to enter into a compact or agreement with me concerning the management of my House as a House of public entertainment, nor any obligation of duty resting upon me to submit to your demands. It is undeniable that your authority is self-assumed, being wholly unknown to law or usage, from which it follows that its exercise is unwarranted and gratuitous, and that its recognition by me would be improper.

The law has conferred upon the several Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace throughout the Commonwealth, the power of licensing Inns and Taverns, upon prescribed conditions, has charged upon those Courts the duty of licensing them when necessary to the accommodation of the public and the entertainment of strangers and travelers, and it does not rest with volunteer Committees, or with individual citizens, to determine when or where they shall be established or the conditions of their management.

And that this arrangement of power in regard to licensing public houses, is wise and proper, is plainly shown by your paper of conditions presented for my signature. That paper proceeds upon the theory that you can arrange the terms and conditions of my license in a better manner than they can be fixed by the Court under the law; but the paper itself refutes this theory and explodes your pretensions.

In the first place, it provides that liquors shall not be sold to minors, nor sold upon the Sabbath day, at my House; requirements which are wholly unnecessary and superfluous, because they are contained in the existing law. Your dictation and my acceptance of them will add nothing to their obligation. Again, by the law liquors are not to be sold to persons of "known intemperate habits;" by your paper they are not to be sold to "habitual drinkers," an expression which if it means no more than the law is unnecessary, and if it does mean more is in contempt of the law as well as of uncertain signification.

Another provision is, "that no game of chance shall be played in the building or upon the premises." There are many games of chance, perfectly innocent in character, which you would exclude from my House and premises under this condition, for no reason that I can perceive, except to gratify a sour and puritanical temper, or to exhibit the superiority of your wisdom over the wisdom of the law which confines itself to prohibitions of gambling in all forms. Games which beget covetousness and endanger the welfare of individuals in regard to their morals and property are rightly forbidden; but your proposed crusade against backgammon and other games of mere amusement, skill or recreation, might be thought simply absurd if it were not also fanatical and malicious.

Another condition prescribed by your paper is, that no liquors shall be sold upon my premises except at the bar, which is to be located upon the ground floor. I suppose this condition is borrowed from some scheme or plan regulating sales of liquors in cities where, in crowded parts, there is great opportunity for illicit traffic and evasion of the law. Laws of taxation, as well as laws for the control of the Courts over sales, require stringent regulations there which are quite inapplicable and unnecessary if not ridiculous in country districts. But your prohibition of sales at other places than the bar enumerates only "distilled malt or domestic liquors," omitting wines altogether which are not of domestic manufacture. This important omission proclaims the imperfection of your work and may well excite doubt of your competency for the task you have undertaken, to wit: the amendment of the law.

Finally, your paper requires that I shall "do all in my power to prohibit the use of profane or vulgar language in and around my buildings." Profane swearing is punishable by the laws of the State, and ought to be discouraged everywhere by the citizen. I agree that the habit is too common, and it is well known that the law against it is seldom enforced. But I am not aware that the obligation is greater upon me than upon either one of you to institute prosecutions for the enforcement of the law, or to reprimand profanity in the streets "around my buildings. As to the prohibition by me of a vulgar language" by my ostler, cook chambermaid and guests, you propose a duty somewhat delicate in its nature and uncertain as to the extent of its obligation. The education of many persons who are fitted for employment in the House or stables of any Inn Keeper, is imperfect, or, to use a common expression, "has been neglected," and elevated or exact language is not to be expected from them. And yet while they are addicted to "vulgar" forms of speech which are to be deely deplored, they are found competent to perform all the duties of their employments with diligence and fidelity. Beside these, there are many travellers whose language is open to similar criticism or censure. But unfortunately all these persons, whether employees or travellers, are sensitive to rebuke and disposed to repel or resent such salutary prohibitions upon their vulgar language as you desire me to enforce "in and around my building." Therefore so long as their speech does not become obscene, profane or blasphemous, I suppose it must be tolerated, although deficient in those elements of excellence which we would desire.

The penalty you propose for a violation by me of any of the foregoing conditions, is, "a forfeiture of license" though how such forfeiture is to be enforced is not stated or easily seen. The Court will enforce only the law, and your own authority to revoke a license is as yet unknown to the community and is not likely to be asserted hereafter.

I have thus examined your paper of conditions in order to expose to you its true character and to disabuse your minds of the impression that you can act usefully or wisely as a Committee upon the question of a renewal of my license. In making my application for leave to continue my business I turn from you to the proper tribunal composed of judges whose independence and learning quality them for duties which you would usurp. I submit to their jurisdiction while I deny and repel yours. But in speaking plainly and frankly as I have done, I do not intend to impeach your motives nor to deny that a vigilant attention by private citizens to the management of public House in necessary and proper. And I shall be content to be admonished at all times by either court or citizen regarding any irregularity of management or conduct in my business justly obnoxious to the censure of law or of public opinion, and shall be happy to comply fully, or to the extent of my ability, with the demands of both.

HENRY J. CLARK.

CATAWISSA, May, 7th, 1867.

THE DECISION.

On Wednesday, May 8th the applications of Mr. Clark and Mr. Kistler for license were heard by the Court, when a number of witnesses were examined, and arguments made by counsel. The applicants were represented by Messrs. Clark and Freeze, and the remonstrants by Messrs. Jackson and Little. The forgoing Papers as well as the remonstrances were read on the argument.

After full hearing, the Court decided to grant both licenses, but the President Judge accompanied the statement of this decision with a review of the cases, and "an appropriate admonition to the parties licensed in regard to future management of their houses. By the testimony it was shown that there had been irregularity in their management in regard to sales on Sunday, to minors, etc.; while other witnesses testified to the good character of the applicants, and the necessity of licensing the houses. The remarks of the Judge upon the occasion were listened to with much interest by a large concourse of people who were present.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVERGREENS FOR SALE.
SIX HUNDRED RED CEDAR PLANTS,
In fine condition, at Mr. Buckalew's Cedar Hill. The present month is a proper time for transplanting them. Also, one dozen pure BRAHMA ROOSTERS, of one year, at $2 and $3 each.
THOS. W. GUNTON.
Bloomsburg, May 10, 1867-2w.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,
39 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. & W. G. M'KIBBIN, Proprietor.
May 10, 1867-1y.

SAMUEL KLINE,
LICENSED CONVEYANCER,
Will attend to writing
DEEDS, MORTGAGES, LEASES, BONDS, NOTES, AGREEMENTS, &C,
All manner of writing between parties and in the singular. ☞ CHARGES MODERATE.
Benton, Pa., May 10, 1867-3t.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.
May 10, 1867-1y.

JOHN GILBERT. THOS. A. ROYAL.
GILBERT & ROYAL,
ESTABLISHED 1835.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Nos. 309 and 311 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.
Importers and Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYESTUFFS, &c.,
May 10, 1867-1y.

M. ARTMAN. C. H. DILLINGER. E. E. ARTMAN.
ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,
NO. 226 NORTH THIRD STREET,
(*Nearly opposite James, Kent, Scarlet & Co.*)
Wholesale Dealers in
YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS,
GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO,
WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES, TRUNKS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
May 10, 1867-1y.

1867. 1867.
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the northern and northwestern counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Time of Passenger Trains at Northumberland:
LEAVE EASTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 12.50 P.M.; Erie Express Train, 6.01 A.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 10.18 A.M.; Loch Haven Accommodation 5.05.
LEAVE WESTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 2.34 A.M.; Erie Express Train, 2.14 P.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 4.53 P.M.; Buffalo Express, 6.05 A.M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNEXION.—Leave New York at 9 A.M., arrive at Erie at 10.30 A.M.; Leave New York at 5.00 P.M.; Leave Erie at 7.00 P.M., arrive at New York at 3.35 P.M.; Leave Erie at 10.25 A.M., arrive at New York at 10.10 A.M.
Elegant sleeping cars on all night trains.
For information respecting passenger business apply at the corner of Thirtieth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; and for freight business of the Company's agents.
S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner of Twelfth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N.C.R.R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
A. L. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.
May 10, 1867.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM

FOR INVALID SOLDIERS.

Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 9th 1867.

The Board of Supervisors appointed by the above Corporation to carry out the objects of the act of incorporation, respectfully announce to the public that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has authorized the raising of funds for the erection, establishment and maintenance of an Asylum for Invalid Soldiers of the late war, to be built on the battle-field of Gettysburg, and as an inducement to patriotic citizens to contribute to the benevolent object, have empowered the Corporation to distribute among the subscribers such articles of value and interest, from association with the late war, or any moneys, effects, property, or estate, real or personal, whatever, in this State or elsewhere, at such time or upon such terms, and in such way and manner whatsoever, as to them shall seem fit, any laws of this Commonwealth to the contrary notwithstanding.

The enterprise is cordially recommended by the following named well-known gentlemen:

Major General GEORGE G. MEADE,
Ex-Governor ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Major General GALUSHA PENNYPACKER,
Major General E. M. GREGORY,
Major General JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major General CHARLES H. T. COLLIS,
Major General H. Y. J. MADILL,
Major General JAMES L. SELFRIDGE,
Brigadier General JAMES A. BEAVER,
Brigadier General HORATIO G. SICKEL,
Brigadier General JOSEPH F. KNIPE,
Brigadier General WM. J. BOLTON,
Brigadier General SAMUEL M. ZULICK,
Brigadier General JOHN K. MURPHY,
Brigadier General JOHN F. HALLIER,
Brigadier General T. F. M'COY,
Brigadier General R. E. WINSLOW,
Brigadier General HENRY PLEASANTS,
Brigadier General J. P. S. GOBIN,
Brigadier General J. M. CAMPBELL,
Brigadier General THOMAS M. WALKER,
Brigadier General WM. COOPER TALLEY,
Brigadier General D. M. M. GREGG,
Colonel F. S. STUMBAUGH.

The site for the institution (thirty acres) has already been purchased, and it is hoped that the good work may commence before midsummer.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Association, No. 1120 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on and after Monday, the 6th day of May, 1867.

For each subscription of five dollars a certificate will be issued, which will entitle the holder to such article of value as may be awarded to its number.

The first distribution of awards will be made immediately upon the receipt of 50,000 subscriptions, or $5 each.

The distribution will be public, and under the direct supervision of the Corporators.

Persons at a distance are requested to remit their subscriptions (when practicable) by Post office money order, or registered letter, to insure prompt delivery. Direct all letters to

J. D. HOFFMAN,
Secretary Board of Supervisors,
Box 1481, P. O., Philadelphia.

The following is a schedule of the awards to be made under the first distribution. The Rems of Diamonds and other precious stones were purchased from citizens of the South during the war, and their genuineness is certified to by Messrs. Henle & Bro., the most extensive diamond importers in the country, and by J. Hermann, diamond setter, New York.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS.
Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1867.
Office 1120 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FIRST DISPOSITION.

Eighty thousand subscribers at five dollars each.

1—	Diamond Necklace, 18 Brilliants, valued at	$20,000
2—	1 Diamond cluster brooch and ear rings	15,000
3—	1 Award 10-40 Government bonds	10,000
4—	1 Diamond cross, set in silver	7,000
5—	1 Diamond cluster brooch	5,000
6—	1 Award 10-40 Government bonds	5,000
7—	1 Diamond single stone ring	4,000
8—	1 Diamond cluster bracelet	4,000
9—	1 Diamond single stone scarf pin	4,000
10—	1 Diamond cluster brooch	4,000
11—	1 Diamond cluster bracelet	4,000
12—	1 Pair single stone diamond ear ring	3,500
13—	1 Diamond cluster brooch	3,000
14—	1 Award 10-40 Government bonds	3,000
15—	1 Diamond single stone pin	3,000
16—	1 Diamond single stone stud	3,000
17—	1 Diamond cluster brooch	2,500
18—	1 Diamond single stone ring	2,500
19—	1 Diamond and emerald ring	2,500
20—	1 Diamond single stone ring	2,000
21—	1 Diamond cluster ring	1,500
22—	1 Long India camel's hair shawl	1,500
23—	1 Choice emerald stud	1,500
24—	1 Single stone diamond ring	1,000
25 to 34—	10 Awards of 10-40 Government bonds, each	1,000

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1867.

We print at length a portion of the papers in the contested Licence cases from Catawissa. We have been unable to obtain copies of the remonstrances, or we would have published them.

"Colonel Small's" communication from Milton, has been received, but it will be *a very long time* before we can make room for it. As P. John is just now hard up for letters, we suggest sending it to him.

On Saturday afternoon the Base Ball Club was again out in force, and had several fine innings, under the leadership of Buckalew and Sloan. The best of humor prevailed, and a number of spectators were present.

Captain George W. Utt, Mercantile Appraiser, has commenced his annual visitation to our merchants and dealers. They will find the Captain obliging, and at the same time mindful of the interests of the county.

Is it not singular that since the "Letters to the Editor" appeared in the Columbian a few weeks ago, P. John's correspondents have discovered that he has a partner? They had been headed "Dr. P. John," with suspicious uniformity.

We hope our readers have all read Mr. Peter Ent's advertisements. His stock of goods is unusually large, and as it was all selected by himself, purchasers may be sure that they are of the proper quality. Dont fail to call at his Store at Light Street, and examine the goods before purchasing elsewhere.

We would urge our readers to consider well the report of the Grand Jury, which we publish this week. The reforms they suggest are much needed, and it is time the attention of the public was called to them. All are interested in the care of the records, public buildings, and the improvements made necessary by the growth of our county.

On motion of Mr. Clark, E. R. Ikeler was admitted to practice as an attorney in this county. Mr. Ikeler is too well known in this section to need any introduction on our part; but we cannot refrain from saying that he is a young man of pleasing address, of unusual ability, and destined to make his mark in the profession he has adopted. Our good wishes accompany him.

In connection with the many new advertisements found in to-day's paper is that of our enterprising townsman, N. J. Hendershot, who has lately erected and stocked with drugs, the convenient building opposite the American House. Mr. H. has in his employ a druggist who thoroughly understands the business. Give him a call.

The editor of the *Republican* boasts every now and then of being a "radical," "straight-forward," and "honest?" etc. If he means it, why don't he answer our oft repeated question whether he is or is not in favor of giving the negroes here and elsewhere the right to vote, to sit on juries, and to hold office. Don't dodge it, Palemon.

Our Radical cotemporary says we have made the "amende honorable," in regard to our statements about the former assessor. Now, Mr. *Republican*, to make your vindication more complete, suppose you publish *verbatim et literatum, et punctuatum, et spellatem*, the letter you profess to have received from Commissioner Rollins. The public are a little curious as to its contents.

A County Without Taverns.—At the recent session of the Court of Mifflin county, remonstrances were presented against every tavern keeper applying for license, and the judges determined to postpone the hearing of the cases until the seventh day of May. The result is, that all the establishments where liquor was sold, are either not selling or selling without licence, thus rendering themselves liable to the penalty inflicted by the law.

What we Want.—Good men and true; men of intelligence, men of probity, to fill our offices. No trimmers, no fossil politicians, but live men, with generous impulses, clean hands and unpolluted hearts. We want them for National places, State and municipal places. In the midst of this whirl, of course steady nerves are in demand. We were intended for a great country—and we shall have one, *Deo volo*.

The foul mouthed slanderer who writes from Berwick to the *Republican*, (if the editor himself did not concoct the letter), has not bettered Mr. Ruch's claims. Before that we had some sympathy for him, but when he employs P. John as his counsel, and permits such abuse to go uncontradicted, he weakens his cause, and alienates those who are disposed to aid him. If the Berwick Republicans have no respectable mouth-piece, they had better remain silent. We wonder if the writer was sober?

About one half of the applications for Hotel and Eating-House Licenses at this Term were deemed insufficient by the Court because the applicants did not comply with the late law on the subject of license. This law was published at length in the Columbian. It proves the *necessity* for all classes of men to take our paper, because we publish not only the news, markets, and current items, but all changes and modifications of the laws. Our paper is a necessity to the farmer, mechanic, laborer, dealer, and to all classes of men. Had these applicants taken and *read* the Columbian, they would have been saved a large amount of trouble and expense.

The present month is a suitable time for planting evergreens. We refer our readers to articles which appeared in the Columbian in January and February last, for a description of the several kinds commonly selected for this section, and the mode of treating them.

Judge Sharswood of Philadelphia has been spoken of as Democratic candidate for the Supreme Court. He is well known as a most able jurist, and as a man of unimpeachable integrity. His nomination would reflect great credit upon the party, and we know of no man except Judge Woodward whom we would more cordially support.

An entertainment, consisting of the Hoffman Concert, Tableau Mirror of the War, and Signor Carzoni's Wonderful Mechanical Variety Troupe will be given at Snyder's Hall on Thursday and Friday Evenings, May 9th and 10th. This company is spoken very highly of by our exchanges, and will no doubt, give universal satisfaction.

Did Not Pass.—We find upon more thorough investigation that the bill to appropriate the State tax among the various counties did not pass the Legislature. It had passed one branch but failed in the other for want of time. Therefore the Assessors are required to make a return of personal property as heretofore. We were led into the error by seeing the act published in one of the city papers as having passed.

Our neighbors in Espy, on last Thursday were much excited over what came very near being a catastrophe. A colored man working for John Fowler Esq, in order to wash off the wagon, drove a four horse team into the river, and they soon became entangled in the harness. The driver tried to rescue them, but nearly drowned in the attempt. A number of men procured boats, and by cutting the harness managed to save three of the animals, but the one died soon after being rescued. We are informed that it was a valuable animal.

Drop Letters.—The postmaster at Newport wrote to the Post Office Department for information in regard to postage on drop letters. The first assistant Postmaster General replied as follows:

"Your letter of the 15th inst, is received. Drop letter postage at your office (not being a letter carrier office) is one cent, the single rate half ounce."

We believe it has been the practice of all postmasters to charge two cents for each drop letter.

Our neighbor over the way bids us to be careful what we admit into our local column. We are proud to say that we have been; and if we commit an error are willing to correct it. On the contrary, the *Republican* continually admits into its columns attacks on our most honorable men, and screens himself on the ground that they are communications. Does he remember, also, the time when he made a foul attack upon General Ent, one of our county's bravest officers, charging that he violated his duties as Commissioner, by "circulating bogus tickets?" This "friend of the soldier," who claimed one of his own hands as a substitute and refused to pay him, *or even to buy him a pair of boots when he came home needy*, refused to make the "amende honorable" even when he privately acknowledged his wrong. Nor have we forgotten when we returned from the army, and were quietly engaged in the pursuit of our profession, this same immaculate editor endeavored through the columns of his paper to create the impression that we had left the army in disgrace, and this, too, after we had shown him a complimentary commission given us by Governor Curtin. It is notorious that a more slanderous sheet is not published in the State, and to stop it is to ensure a malignant attack.

The Editors of the Columbian have never been in the habit of copying into its columns favorable notices of themselves or of their paper. And in the following instance it is done by the senior Editor, because it is not a mere ordinary newspaper compliment, nor is it anything in reference to the paper; but it is the sincere and deserved opinion of one gallant and honored soldier, of another. The *Erie City Dispatch*, from which we copy the notice of Captain Brockway, is an able and dignified Daily Republican paper, one of whose Editors is the brave Major, late Captain Matthews, of Matthew's Battery, First Penn'a Artillery in which Capt. Brockway served during the war. Few men were more distinguished than Captain Matthews, none more fearless in danger, or calmer in the turmoil of battle; and we have therefore thought it due to Capt. Brockway to let his friends see the estimation in which he is held as a man and a soldier, by those gentlemen, who themselves soldiers, are the best judges of the character of their distinguished fellows. J. G. F

"C. B. Brockway has been appointed by the President as Consul at San Jose, in Costa Rica. He has also been confirmed by the Senate. This appointment was not only unsolicited but unexpected, as he knew nothing of it until after his appointment. He has not decided to go.—*The Columbian* (Bloomsburg, Pa.).

Captain Brockway has a good military record. Entering the service in 1861 as a private, he was soon made a sergeant in Battery F., First Penn'a Light Artillery, and within the first year was promoted to lieutenant, in which capacity he was conspicuous for his fidelity and perseverance in promoting discipline and efficiency among his men in camp and garrison, for his coolness and accuracy of judgment in an emergency, for his skill and bravery upon the field of battle, and for his thoroughness always in the execution of every duty committed to his charge. We congratulate him upon his appointment, and we could wish that the Administration might always be as fortunate in the selection of recipients for official favors."

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. XIX.

POPE'S VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN,

Our position on the Rapidan was maintained until Monday, August 18th General Jackson had kept his army in the vicinity of Gordonsville, because he was not aware of M'Clellan's intentions in regard to making another advance on Richmond. Had his plans been followed, Jackson would have been compelled to have gone to Lee's relief, and Bull Run and the Maryland invasion would never have occurred. Lee did not send any considerable number of reenforcements to Jackson, until our troops commenced embarking at Harrison's Landing, which showed Lee that no further advance was intended against Richmond, and that the authorities were again afraid of Washington City.

Our wagons had been sent to the rear, and towards midnight we got in motion. The men marched slowly, and for some reason there was much confusion among the Brigades, causing us to lose much valuable time; so that daylight found us no further on our retreat, (for such it was,) than Cedar Run battle-field; and the stench arising from the exposure of dead horses and half buried men to an August sun, made our sojourn there very unpleasant. All day long the jaded troops kept in motion, longing to reach the Rappahannock, beside which a night's rest at least might be obtained. Our horses had nothing to eat since the day before, nor had we been enabled to procure them any water. Wagons and ambulances broke down on the route, and were fired to prevent them from falling into the enemy's hands, who were now pressing our rear guard.

Late in the afternoon the column stopped a moment to rest, and the writer of this article sat down under a hedge to rest, but soon fell asleep. When he awoke it was dark, and almost the entire army had passed. His horse was was not to be found, and he was therefore compelled to proceed with all possible haste in search of his Battery, which however, he did not reach until it stopped at Rappahannock Station. Without any food we stretched ourseves on the ground and slept till morning.

What Pope's designs were we could not surmise. That his "headquarters were in the saddle" was evident. But our movement rearward was in painful contrast to his bombastic order which declared, "*it will be my business to seek the adversary and beat him when found; to to attack and not defend.*" It was also becoming evident that his contempt for "bases of supplies" and "lines of retreat" would starve the army, or result in its destruction. To further illustrate the character of the man to whom the Administration confided the salvation of the Country, and who was to teach the Army of the Potomac the art of war, we may add some of his testimony before those military Solons the Committee on the Conduct of the War. On Part 1, Page 277, he testifies "I propose to protect Washington, by laying off on the enemy's flank's and attacking him from the moment that he crosses the Rappahannock, day and night, *until his forcesance destroyed or mine.*" A fine system, surely; though one not well calculated to gain the army volunteers. In answer to the question as to the safety of Washington, this "hero of the West" replied: "Unless the enemy have force enough in Richmond to be able to detach *at least* 100,000 *men*, I do not anticipate any danger to this City." The enemy had not detached one-half that number when Pope commenced his retreat. In answer to a question by Mr. Covode, Pope said: "By laying off on their flanks, if they should have only 40,000 or 50,000 men, I could whip them. If they should have 70,000 or 80,000 men, I would attack their flanks, and force them in order to get rid of me to follow me out into the mountains, which would be what you would want, I should suppose." This tremendous apparition, however, of Pope's "laying off on his flanks" did not seem to affect Stonewall Jackson, because, heedless of the trap laid for him, he not only marched directly around *one* flanks, but sent Stuart's Cavalry to our rear, who burned our supplies, discovered our position, and stole the redoubtable Pope's clothing and papers, teaching him in the language of his own order that "*disaster and shame lurk in the rear.*"

The following morning the enemy's cavalry made a charge and drove ours of edge of the river under the protection of our guns, which now covered the the various fords across the river. On the opposite side of Rappahannock Station was a wooded knoll, which not only commanded our position, but the entire plain beyond. It was deemed necessary to secure this, and the 13th Massachusetts and my section of artillery recrossed the River on the loose planks laid across the railroad bridge. Our position was an exposed one, as the river run between us and the main body; but as we knew the enemy would make strong efforts to cross there, Hartsuff's entire Brigade, the other two sections of our Battery, and one section of Thompson's were sent over, and put in position. By this time the enemy had massed a considerable force in our front, and after placing their artillery at different points, concentrated their fire on us. The infantry were useless, because the fighting was confided to their artillery, and they found themselves in the awkward position of being fired at without a chance to return the compliment. The Battery directly in our front was on a line with the railroad, and knowing the distance from one telegraph pole to the other, and the number of poles, we were enabled to get their range at once, and a very few shell caused them to limber up, leaving on the fields a number of dead and wounded men. The Battery on our right, however, had a cross fire on us, and sent their shell into our midst with much accuracy and effect. In a few moments one of our men was killed, and several wounded,—Lieut. Case's horse, and some in the teams were killed, and some loss sustained by the Infantry. Ere long, however, the enemy were compelled to withdraw, and we were left to occupy the hill in peace.

On Friday, the 22nd the enemy made demonstrations at the fords above and below us, but did not succeed in forcing a passage. Two bridges were constructed across the river, and preparations made to hold the point to the last. Our men were now short of rations, and our horses had been compelled to stand harnessed and hitched to the guns for three days and nights with but a limited allowance of forage, although piles of grain were at the station on the opposite side of the river.

It rained steadily all that night, and in the morning we found to our dismay that the upper bridge was gone, and the the lower one unsafe. The enemy perceiving our isolated condition, renewed their attack, but the troops safely recrossed the river, and then the action again became general between the opposing batteries. Several times they secured the position we had just left, but could not hold it. In this duel we suffered considerbly. Two of our guns were disabled, and we were obliged to swing them under the limber chest by means of prolonges several horses were killed,—but worse than all Lieut. Godbold, commanding the left section, lost a leg by being struck with a percussion shell, died soon after from the effects of the wound. His loss was much regretted, because he was a brave officer, and loved by the entire commad. Pope soon discovered that while Longstreet was fighting in our front, Jackson had crossed the river at Waterloo, and was intending to get between us and Washington, in defiance of Pope's endeavors to "lay off on his flanks." The command to resume our march was given, and after shattering the railroad bridge with our shot to prevent the enemy from crossing, we took the road towards Warrenton.

MARRIED.

KOONS—CORTRIGHT—On Saturday, the 4th instant, by Prof. H. D. Walker, at his residence in Orangeville, Mr. J. Redman Koons to Miss Celia C. Cortright, both of Luzerne co.

UNANGST—BAILY—In Orangeville, on the 27th ultimo, by Rev. N. Spear, William Unangst, of Fishingcreek, to Miss Lizzie Baily, of Orangeville.

HEDDEN—SEWARD—On the 28th ultimo, by I. K. Kreickbaum, Esq., Mr. Arthur D. Hedden, of Fairmount township, Luzerne county, to Miss Harriet A. Seward, of Sugarloaf township, Columbia county.

DIED.

FAIRMAN—In Mount Pleasant, on the 2nd instant, Mr. William Fairman, aged 73 years, 5 months and 3 days.

HARTER—On the 22nd ultimo, Mr. Jacob Harter, of Wapwallopen, Luzerne county, aged 75 years, 11 months and 4 days.

BARKLEY—In Bloomsburg, on the 3d instant, at the residence of his father, Mr. Eli T. Barkley, aged 27 years, 7 months and 7 days.

Mr. Barkley has suffered from the disease of which he died for years. At last, however, he is released from pain, and gone to "that bourne from which no traveler e'er returns." Our acquaintance with him dates back to our boyhood, to the time when as school-mates we sat side by side in the old Academy. During our acquaintance we always found him straight forward as a man, genial as a companion, and unswerving in his friendships. He leaves a large circle of acquaintances to mourn his loss. His bereaved friends must have been prepared for his death, because the disease of which he died though slow is sure. May the angel of Mercy pour the balm of consolation into their bosoms, and teach them to realize that he is now released from all suffering, and that the spirit which was so long imprisoned in its frail tenement of clay, has gone to the Being who created it.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$3 00
Rye "	1 25
Corn "	1 00
Flour per barrel	16 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 50
Butter	35
Eggs	12
Tallow	14
Potatoes	75
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	12
Hams	13
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	25 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, May 9, 1867.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$9.00@ 9.50
Northwestern extra	9.00@ 10.50
Northwestern family	13.00@14.75
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	9.25@10.25
Pennsylvania and Western extra	10.50@11.50
Pennsylvania and Western family	13.00@15.50
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	16.00@17.50
Rye flour	8.50
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₩ bus	$3.20@$3.25
Southern " "	$3.00@$3.15
California " "	$3.40
" white "	$3.15@$3.20
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₩ bus	$1.68@$1.73
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.32@$1.33
White, "	$1.28@$1.29
OATS—₩ bus	74@75c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₩ bbl	$23.24
Mess Beef, "	$21.25
Dressed Hogs, ₩ lb	8½@9c
Smoked Hams "	15@17½c
" Shoulders ₩ lb	12c@13½c
Lard, ₩ lb	13c@13½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₩ bus	$8.00@8.50
Timothyseed ₩ bus	$3.50
Flaxseed "	$3.37½@3.50
PIG IRON—No. 1 Scotch	$42.00
No. 1 American	$42.00

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT PETER ENT'S STORE,

IN LIGHT STREET,

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street,

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,

Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans.
&C., &C., &C.

GROCERIES, MACKERAL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce. PETER ENT.

Light Street, May 3, 1867.

VETERINARY SURGEON.—THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Columbia County, that he is located in

LIGHT STREET, PENN'A.,

where he is prepared to attend to all calls made in the line of his business, and cures

RINGBONE, SPAVIN, SPLINT,

and all other ills that horse flesh is heir to, challenging competition in the treatment especially of the above mentioned diseases.

JESSE D. RICE.

Light Street, April 26, 1867.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER'S STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

The undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new

STOVE AND TIN SHOP,

in this place, where he is prepared to make up new TIN WARE of all kinds in his line, and do repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers. Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.

JACOB METZ.

Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.—WE, THE undersigned Auditors of Catawissa township, do hereby certify that we have settled with Hiram Cool, Collector of Bounty Tax for the year 1866, and that the following is a true statement of the same:

HIRAM COOL,		DR.
To amount of Duplicate		$3,254 89
		CR.
By amount of Exonerations	$356 57	
" pd S. D. Rinard, Treas.	2,477 26	
" " Commission	80 55	3,114 18
Balance due township		$139 71
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP,		DR.
To Samuel Kostenbauder on Note	$542 15	
" Charles Kreigh " "	257 50	$799 65
		$678 94

C. W. M'KELVY,
JNO. K. ROBBINS,
M. V. B. KLINE,
Auditors.

Catawissa, April 26, 1867.

M. E. JACKSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *Alias Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county, and to me directed, there will be sold by public vendue, or outcry, on SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1867, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, the following Real Estate to wit:

All that, the undivided seven-sixteenth part of and in the following described piece or parcel of coal land, composed of portions of certain original surveys, referred to in the Indenture of Compromises and Releases hereinafter referred to, situate, lying and being partly in the township of Butler, (late Barry) in Schuylkill county, and partly in Conyngham township, Columbia county, in the State of Pennsylvania, and bounded and described according to a recent marking and report of a larger piece or portion of land, of which this described is part (made by Peter W. Shaefer and Allen Fisher, of the borough of Pottsville, in said Schuylkill county, surveys) as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the middle of the summit of the high ridge, next north of the Mahanoy Creek, which point is midway between the eastern boundary of a tract originally surveyed on a warrant dated the thirtieth day of May, 1793, issued to William Elliott, and the western boundary of a tract originally surveyed on a warrant dated the tenth day of January, 1794, issued to John Alexander, now a part of the Girard estate; (which point was marked by the said Shaefer and Fisher upon the ground by a pine knot stake and a pile of stones, and witnessed upon eight chestnut oak trees, each having three notches towards said pile;) thence by the middle of the summit of said ridge by the following courses and distances (the same being marked by the said Shaefer and Fisher by cutting a blaze between two notches upon the eight trees and blaze for other lines): that is to say, south eighty-five degrees and three-quarters of a degree west, seven hundred and eighteen feet to a young pine tree, marked by the said Shaefer and Fisher for a corner, by three notches on the easterly and westerly sides thereof, and witnessed by three notches upon each of the sides, respectively, towards the same of seven neighboring trees, one of which is a large white oak, standing westward of said young pine; thence south sixty-six degrees and one-quarter of a degree west, four hundred and nine feet to a pine tree, marked by said Shaefer and Fisher with three notches on the easterly and westerly sides, and witnessed by three notches upon the side towards the same of each four pine trees and two rock oak trees; thence south eighty-one degrees and twenty-two minutes west, seven hundred and sixty feet to a pine knot stake, set in a pile of stones, made by said surveyors on that line of the westermost survey, on a warrant to John Dreher, which extends northwardly from the north-west corner of an interfering survey on a warrant to John Kelley; (the last said stake and pile of stones are at a distance of two hundred and eighty-six feet north, eight and one-half degrees west from said corner of the John Kelly survey, and were witnessed by the said Shaefer and Fisher, by three notches from the sides towards the same by six trees standing in the neighborhood thereof;) thence by a line parallel with the southern boundary of the Girard tracts, originally surveyed on warrants issued to Robert Hiltzheimer, William Shannon and Geo. Beckham, to wit: south eighty-two and one-half degrees west, about three thousand eight hundred and two feet, be the same more or less, until it strikes the eastern boundary line of the tract originally surveyed on a warrant issued to Deborah Grant, dated the second day of January, 1793, at the distance of five hundred and sixty feet south, seven and one-half degrees east from the double pine corner of the last said tract; thence along the eastern line of the said Deborah Grant survey, north nine degrees west five hundred and sixty feet to the aforsaid double pine corner of the Deborah Grant survey; thence along the northern boundary line of said last named survey, south eighty-two degrees west, about four hundred feet, be the same more or less, to stones, a corner of the tract originally surveyed on a warrent issued to William Elliot, dated the tenth of May, 1793; thence along the eastern boundary line of the said William Elliot survey north seven and one half degrees west crossing the county line of Schuylkill and Columbia counties into said Columbia county, about three thousand one hundred and fifty feet, be the same more or less, to a corner by the official plot, a chestnut oak tree, but now stones, marked by old witness-marks on a neighboring tree; being the southwestern corner of the aforesaid tract originally surveyed on a warrant to Robert Hiltzheimer; thence by the southerly boundary line of the last mentioned tract, and of the aforesaid tract originally surveyed on a warrant to William Shannon, north eighty-two degrees and one-half east, four thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine feet to a point midway between the eastern line of the said William Elliot survey and the western line of the John Alexander survey; which point was ascertained by actual measurement, and was attested by the said Shaefer and Fisher, by marking a young pine for a corner with three notches on the easterly, westerly and southerly sides, respectively, and also by witnessing the same by three notches upon the side looking toward the same four trees, respectively, standing in the neighborhood thereof; thence by a line parallel with the eastern line of said survey on a warrant to William Elliot, south seven degrees and one-half east, three thousand and thirty-four feet and one-half to the beginning point on the middle of the summit of the ridge aforesaid, containing within the said boundaries the quantity of about five hundred acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances; being part of the same pieces or portions of land which Richard F. Foulke, William Parker Foulke, and the corporation known as "The Preston Retreat," parties of the first part, in and to a certain indenture or deed of compromise, and of mutual grants and releases, dated the eighteenth day of June, A. D., 1858, recorded in Schuylkill County, in Deed Book No. 58, page 31, and in Columbia county, in Deed Book O, page 267 granted, released and confirmed all their right, title and interests therein and thereto unto John Anspach, Jr., his heirs and assigns forever, as in and by said recited indenture reference thereto being had, and to a copy of a plan thereunto annexed, the same will more fully appear, and which the said John Anspach, Jr. granted and conveyed in mortgage to Levi Mattson and Charles Raber, upon the 5th day of January, A. D. 1861, which said mortgage is recorded in Schuylkill county, in Mortgage Book Q, page 549, and in Columbia county, in Mortgage Book No. 4, page 310.

There are two Collieries upon this tract—one upon the Mammoth Vein, below water-level, worked under lease by Schall & Donohue; the improvements at which belong to the lessors, and consists of two Slope Houses, two Slopes, two Hoisting and Pumping Engines, one of ninety-horse and one of fifty horse power with Boilers and Hoisting and Pumping Machinery complete; one Double Breaker, with Engine, Gearing and Machinery complete; Rail Road Tracks, thirteen blocks of Miners' Houses, eight single Houses, one large Stable, Blacksmith Shop, Carpenter Shop, Oil and Powder Houses and Office. The other Colliery is upon the Skidmore Vein, above water-level, and is now worked under lease by the New York City Mutual Coal Company. The improvements at this Colliery consist of one Coal Breaker, with Engine, Gearing and Machinery complete; five blocks of Miners' Houses, Rail Roads, Carpenter Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Stable, Oil and Powder Houses and Office.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Anspach, Jr., and to be sold by

MICHAEL HORAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Pottsville, Pa., May 3, 1867.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Assessor of the 13th District of Pennsylvania, will hold Courts of Appeal for the correction of erroneous assessments, as follows:

IN WYOMING COUNTY

on Tuesday the 14th day of May, 1867, at Wall's Hotel, in Tunkhannock.

IN BRADFORD COUNTY,

on Thursday and Friday, the 16th and 17th days of May, 1867, at the Mean's House in Towanda,

IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.

on Monday the 20th day of May, 1867, at the Laporte Hotel, in Laporte.

IN MONTOUR COUNTY,

on Thursday, the 23d day of May, 1867, at the Montour House in Danville.

IN COLUMBIA COUNTY,

on Friday the 24th day of May, 1867, at the Assessor's Office in Bloomsburg.

All appeals must be in writing and should specify the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is required, and shall state the ground or principle of error complained of.

Appeals may be made at the office of the Assessor at any time previous to the days above fixed for hearing appeals.

☞ If any person liable to income tax, or owning carriages, watches and other articles liable under schedule A, of the Excise law, have not yet reported, they are hereby notified to do so at once, or become liable to the penalty. It is the duty of every one amenable to the law to seek the Assessor of his District, and make his return.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
Assessor 13th District, Penn'a.

Assessor's Office,
Bloomsburg, Pa., April 24, 1867.

☞ *Montour American, Danville Intelligencer, Bradford Argus, Sullivan County Democrat, and North Branch Democrat, please copy.*

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his Stock of

SPRING GOODS

consisting in part of a full line of

INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG CARPETS,

Fine cloths and cassimers for Ladies' coats,

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,

of all patterns and qualities, Inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,

LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS,

AND

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Good assortment of

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.

Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment of

GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,

FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL

in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any. J. J. BROWER.

Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

M. M. TRAUGH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia couty, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

of every descriptions. Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash fasts, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.

COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE, embracing almost every thing in that line. Also

HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,

Buckles, Japanned; buckles, silver plated; bitts of every kind, Hames, iron; pad trees; Hames, wood; saddle trees, gig trees, girth web, worsted and cotton; thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.

SHOEMAKER'S HARDWARE,

A full assortment for carpenters. I have planes—all kinds, saws; hand, pannel, rip, and compass, squares—steel, iron, and try; boring machines, chisles, augers, bevels, nailets, braces, ganges, plows, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY

I have coal
hods, coal
shovels, scoops,
coal sifters, lanterns, table cutlery, pocket
cutlery, plated spoons,
plated forks, servers, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws,
cross cut saws, circular saws, gang saws,
files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, mattocks, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes, rakes, bed pins, twine, skates, plows, coffin trimmings, Emery, red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, meat cutters, scales, wash boards, horse buckets, wooden pails, clothes pins, glue, door mats, porch mats, parlor mats, corn poppers, paint
brushes, horse brushes, sleigh
bells, heel calks, enameled kettles, brass kettles,
copper kettles,
stew kettles, sauce
pans, broad
axes, nails,

Sledges, curtain fixtures,

Thimble skeins and boxes,

Pumps, lead pipe, etc.,

Tarred rope and hundreds of articles not enumerated constantly on hand at

CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,
Main Street, Bloomsburg.

CLOTHING.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House,

Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBURG.

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his many friends that he has opened a new Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the lowe room of the Hartman Building, southwest corner of Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a Large Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c. he flatters himself that he can please all. His stock comprises

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING, such as

DRESS COATS, SACK COATS, OVERCOATS,
PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS
NECK-TIES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, &c

and in fact everything in the Clothing or Furnishing line at very low prices.

In addition to the above he has an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTIN

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, and SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

oct6-1y J. W. CHEMBERLAIN

MILLINERY GOODS.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TRIMMING AND BOOKSTORE,

second door below Hartman's, Main Street.

Just received a new stock of

ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS, CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,

MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS

and every variety of articles usually kept in a

FANCY STORE.

Also

SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES, SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,

and a large lot of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS, BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES, and a general and well-selected assortment of

PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

A. D. WEBB.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE PADDY RUN COAL COMPANY,

OF

SHICKSHINNY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL $150,000.

JOHN M. STACKHOUSE, President.
CHAS. A. BOONE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

John M. Stackhouse, N. L. Campbell,
Chas. A. Boone, Cyrus Stackhouse,
A. M'Dowell.

OFFICE:

MAIN STREET, SHICKSHINNY, PA.

The lands held by this Company, consist of

FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ACRES,

and sixty-four perches, of carefully selected land lying southwest of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa., in the western part of the Great Northern or Wyoming Coal Basin.

A very careful and thorough examination recently made has proven these (for the above) lands to be the embodiment of a vast amount of the very best quality of anthracite coal, having every facility that could be desired for transportation in all directions. The above tract is crossed by a good road, and also directly in front, and joining are the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, and the Wyoming canal, thus affording the very best advantage of a carrying road and canal running to the very mouth of the mines without expense to the company.

The measurement of the different beds or seams already developed was carefully obtained and added together:—the thickness of these seams, including the celebrated "Red Ash," "Buck Mountain," or "Grand Tunnel" vein, is thirty-one and a half feet, [31½], every

Farmer's Department.

Potatoes—Seed vs. Butt-Ends.—

Reader, have you ever tested the matter to ascertain which will yield the larger crop, seed or butt ends, cut so as the weights will be about equal? If so, you doubtless ascertained that the butt ends had considerably the advantage, both in quantity and quality, and were also some two weeks earlier. Why is this so? I answer, simply because the seed ends have more eyes and send forth a superabundance of shoots. Some years ago, I read a Patent Office report where a parcel of potatoes that had been cut three or four days, and as a consequence considerably shriveled, exceeded largely in amount a parcel that were planted fresh. My curiosity being excited upon this subject, I was led to try a number of experiments in order to ascertain the cause of this singular phenomonon. Without giving a detailed history of my operations, I ascertained that the cause was simply owing to the fact that the shriveled portion sent forth fewer tubers. Upon this same principle we can readily account why butt-ends exceed seed-ends. After this I improved my product largely, both in quantity and quality, by throwing out the tubers, leaving but a single stalk at a place. I have thus had seven single plants to fill a half bushel, eight would heap it, and the joint product of two plants weighed eleven pounds. The extra tubers can readily be transplanted and make a fine yield. They are more hardy for transplanting than the sweet-potato, and yield equally as well.

Potatoes, as a general thing are crowded too much for a large yield. A single tuber for every two feet square I think is sufficiently close, where the ground is rich, and I am not certain that a greater distance would result advantageously. The most, however, that can be done now is to thin out your present crops.

A WRITER in *The Circular* (Wallingford, Ct.,) gives the following simple and easy method to ascertain if pickles contain any copper: The test is made by simply thrusting a bright needle into a pickle and allowing it to remain there several hours. If there is any copper present it will be deposited on the needle, giving it the characteristic red color of the metal. From one specimen of pickles, which were warranted not to contain any copper, a heavy deposit of the metal was obtained by this test within six hours. The copper is present as an acetate, and may come from boiling the vinegar or pickles in a brass or copper boiler that has been allowed to become coated with the acetate of copper or verdigors. Some manufacturers have been known to use this pigment in the manufacture of pickles, to produce the fine, permanent green color which by some is thought to be so desirable in this article of diet. It may be taken as a rule, that pickles, with a permanent green color, contain copper. The test is the needle, and any one can try it.—*American Artisan.*

Corn Bread.

One quart of coarsely ground yellow corn meal, one tea-cup of wheat flour. Add three teaspoonsful of *Azumea*. Pass the whole through a sieve and incorporate thoroughly. Then wet up with milk to a pretty stiff batter. Beat up two eggs; melt two spoonfuls of any clean fat or drippings, so it be sweet and free from all odor; add to the eggs, then two spoonsful of cheap clean sugar, and a dessert-spoonful of fine salt. Stir these all together first, and then in with the batter, making it so thin that it will lift heaping a little on a spoon. Have the oven pretty hot, dripping pan ready greased, in with the batter—an inch deey evenly in the pan—into the oven at once, and bake till the crust is a bright brown and the bread thoroughly done through. Follow this formula faithfully, and if you have not as a result as good corn bread—good either hot, warm or cold, as ever was eaten, you are at liberty to fall back upon first principles, setting us down in your mind as a know-nothing.

To Fry Oysters.

There is no dish more easily cooked and none so often spoiled as fried oysters.

Drain your oysters throughly, (they should be large and of the best quality,) then put them into cracker crumbs; have eggs sufficeint for the quantity, well beaten and seasoned with pepper and salt; turn each oyster round in this liquid, then cover it again with cracker crumbs, and lay it on a dish large enough so that each oyster shall be separate; have some of the finest lard or butter *boiling* hot, the hotter the better, so it does not burn, into which plunge your oysters a few times, and as soon as they are well-browned remove them to a dish and throw over them a napkin, not a close cover.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Peas.

These may be planted as soon as the ground can be worked. Don't plant the first planting too deep; two or three inches will do; any of the so-called extra early peas—will do; they are all the same. The pea vine will continue in bearing longer if the roots are shaded from the heat of the sun. This can readily be done, by planting radishes, beets, lettuce, or some other such crop along the outside rows, after the peas are up and once hoed. It is a good plan to plant the rows adout 18 inches apart, and lean the brush inwards, so that the tops will touch, the vines will interlock and form a strong brace.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON being asked why he never smoked, replied, "I will not make to myself any necessities."

Cabbage.

The plants of early sorts may now be set out, and seed sown for a later crop.

Turnips.

The early sorts may be sown for an early crop.

For the Young Folks.

BLIND MAN AND THE ELEPHANT.

It was six men of Hindoostan,
To learning much inclined,
Who went to see the elephant
(Though all of them were blind),
That each by observation
Might satisfy his mind.

The first approached the elephant,
And happening to fall
Against his sturdy side,
At once began to bawl:
"God bless me! but the elephant
Is very like a wall!"

The second, feeling of the tusk,
Cried, "Ho! what have we here,
So very round and smooth and sharp?
To me it is mighty clear,
This wonder of an elephant
Is very like a spear!"

The third approached the animal,
And happening to take
His squirming trunk within his hands,
Thus boldly up and spake:
"I see," quoth he, "the elephant
Is very like a snake!"

The fourth reached out his eager hand
And felt about his knee;
"What most this wondrous beast is like,
It mighty plain," quoth he;
"'Tis clear enough the elephant
Is very like a tree!"

The fifth, who chanced to touch the ear,
Said, "Even blindest man
Can tell what this resembles most;
Deny the fact who can,
This marvel of an elephant
Is very like a fan!"

The sixth no sooner had begun
About the beast to grope,
Than seizing on the swinging tail
That fell within his scope,
"I see," quoth he, "the elephant
Is very like a rope!"

And so these men of Hindoostan
Disputed loud and long,
Each in his own opinion
Exceeding stiff and strong,
Though each were partly in the right,
And all were in the wrong!

THE BEAR'S TAIL.

A NORTHERN LEGAND.

Did you ever see a bear? If you have you know that it has a short tail. One would think, to look at it, that it had been broken off. The Norse folk have a legend which claims to tell how the bear's tail come to look like that. I'll tell you the story.

The bear one day met the fox. It was carrying a string of fish that it had stolen.

"Where did you get those fish?" asked the bear.

"I've been fishing," said the lying fox, "and caught them."

"Caught them, did you?" asked the bear, "why I'd like to learn how to catch such fish."

"Would you, really?" asked the fox. "Why, it's easy enough."

"Tell me how," rejoined the bear.

"Why," said the fox, "it's as easy as lying. You can soon learn it. Just you go on the ice and cut a hole in it, and then stick your tail through it right into the water."

"Ain't it cold?" asked the bear.

"Well yes said the fox, "it isn't over and above hot; but never you mind that. Let it stay just as long as you can. By and by your tail will begin to smart. Never mind that either."

'But why should I not mind it?' asked the bear. "I don't quite understand."

"Why, because when it smarts, that shews the fish are biting it," said the fox.

"Bless my soul," growled the bear, "and how does that help the matter? I don't see the propriety of allowing the fish to bite my tail. Do you know?"

"But bear alive," said the fox, the longer you let em bite the more you'll catch."

"Oh' ho!" answered the bear, "circumstances alter cases."

"Yes, truly," rejoined the fox, "and mind you, when you can't keep it in the water any longer, pull it out quickly—pull it sideways—and pull it with all your might."

"Thank you, fox," said the bear. "I'll go and do it at once."

The bear went down to the ice and did as the fox told it to do. He kept his tail in the water so long, that it froze in hard and fast. Then he tried to pull it out as the fox told it to do.

You can guess the end of the story. The poor bear's tail snapped off quite short; and that's the reason—if you choose to belive the legend—why the bear has been stump-tail ever since.—*Uncle James.*

IN THE BEGINNING.—"Where did you get your nice new warm sack?" asked a lady of a little girl.

"From God, ma'am," said the little girl modestly.

"Why, did not your mother make it?" asked the lady.

'Yes, mother sewed it,' said the child.

"And did she not buy the cloth of the shop-keeper?" asked the lady.

"Yes," said the little girl, "but the shop-keeper bought it from the factory where it was spun and wove, and the factory bought the wool from the farmer, and the farmer took it from the lamb's back, and the lamb got it from God, who clothes the little lambs with their soft wool to keep them warm. The lambs could not dress themselves, nor could their mothers dress them. God dressed them. So God is the beginning, mother says and without God I should not have had it."

That is the very first thing the Bible says:

"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth."

And so every thing in the world; since every thing we eat, drink, or use, if we follow them up to the beginning, we shall find God, God everywhere.—*Child's Paper.*

A REMARKABLE YEAR.—The year 1867 will be a very eventful one to every maiden who gets married. Throughout the course of the whole year, whenever the moon wanes the nights will grow dark. Whoever is in love this year will think his sweet heart an angel. Whoever gets married will find out whether it is true. If a young lady happens to blush, she will look red in the face. If she dreams of a young man three nights in succession, it is a sign of something. If anybody jumps overboard without knowing how to swim, it is two to one he gets drowned. If any one lends an umbrella, it is ten to one he is obliged to go home in the rain for his pains.

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
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DRY GOODS,
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DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
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HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
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LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,

NOTIONS,
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PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
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QUEENSWARE,
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GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

In large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.

EYER & MOYER

respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of delirious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.

PATENT MEDICINES

of all kinds, including Ayer's, Jayne's, Holloway's, Hostetter's, Wishart's, Hoofland's, &c. constantly on hand.

COAL OIL AND ALCOHOL.

HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, AND CLOTHES BRUSHES

PAINTS AND CHEMICALS

of every variety, and of the best quality.

FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.

The public may rely at all times on procuring the above articles, with all the new useful preparations kept in the best conducted establishments.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—The undersigned has just arrived from the City with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Ready-Made Clothing, Perfumery, Toy and Fancy Articles, Druggist's Glassware, Brushes, Trusses and Supporters, and a general assortment of everything that belongs to a well-appointed Drug Store. Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, such as Jayne's, Ayer's, Wishart's, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Troches, Swain's Panacea, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Hoofland's Bitters constantly on hand. Also

MOROCCO LEATHER, KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, FRENCH CALFSKINS, PINK TRIMMINGS, BINDINGS,

by the dozen or half-dozen. Also

SHOE-FINDINGS, FISHING-TACKLE, &c.

Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "In medicines quality is of the first importance."

JOHN R. MOYER.

GROCERIES, &c.,

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS,
IN

MIFFLINVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just returned from the city with a fresh and well selected

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE,

and has opened a store in the room formerly occupied by Stephen Wolf. His stock consists of everything usually kept in a first-class country store, such as

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CEDAR-WARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C., &C.

He hopes to merit a share of the public patronage. REES J. MILLARD.

Mifflinville, May 5, 1867.

CONFECTIONERY, FRUIT, NUTS, &C., &C.

STOHNER & WIDMEYER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLAIN AND FANCY CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS.

Exchange Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, PRUENS, FIGS, DOLLS, &C.,

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds.

☞ All orders promptly attended to. ☜

The undersigned having formed a copartnership under the name and firm of STOHNER & WIDMEYER, will continue at the "Old Stand" the business of confectionery, fruit, nuts, &c.

BERNHARD STOHNER,
FRED. E. WIDMEYER.

Bloomsburg, April 5, 1867.

REMOVAL OF
C. C. MARR'S
NEW STORE
TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,
ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,
CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,
CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,
TOBACCO,
HATS AND SHOES,
FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,

all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.

☞ Call and see.

April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,

No. 24 North Wharves, and 125 North Water St., Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street,

Philadelphia.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Dealers in

FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.

Philadelphia.

Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

ESTABLISHED 1793.

JORDAN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

and Dealers in

SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE,

No 289 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

COTTRELL & AYRES,

Wholesale Dealers in

FISH, CHEESE, &c., &c.,

No. 106 North Wharves,

second door above Arch Street,

Philadelphia.

H. V. PETERMAN,

with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 21 North Water Street,

and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue,

Philadelphia.

JOB
PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

DRY GOODS.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.

Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of

McKINCH & SHUMAN,

and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,

CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE, AND GROCERIES,

all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of

"PAY AS YOU GO,"

and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.

McKINCH & SHUMAN.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,

Importers and Jobbers of

HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,
HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREADS, SEWING SILKS,
TRIMMINGS, PORTE BONNAIES,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AND
NOTIONS GENERALLY,

Also Manufacturers of

BRUSHES AND LOOKING GLASSES,

and Dealers in

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
BROOMS, ROPES, TWINES, &c.,

No. 306 North Third Street, above Vine,

Philadelphia.

S. L. BETTLE,

with BUSH, BUNN & CO.,

DRY GOODS,

No. 49 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS,

No. 53 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

E. J. LESTER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

No. 29 North Second Street, opp. Christ Church,

Philadelphia.

BARCROFT & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS
CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, LINENS,
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,

Philadelphia.

ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO.,

Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 500 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. DELL,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in

CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

No. 43 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

WATSON & JANNEY,

Importers and Jobbers of

SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, &c.,

No. 525 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS,
BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,
BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
LOOK'G GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS,
TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

No. 509 Market street, south side,

Philadelphia.

THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER.

PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866.

This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all scientific observers to be the most direct device for gathering clover seed ever discovered.

A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility.

It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.

It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply got up.

The great advantage in this machine is, we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or huller, besides saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and thrashing it from the straw. It will also pay every farmer to gather his seed with this machine, on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.

Extraordinary inducements offered to energetic men who wish to purchase State or county Rights.

For particulars address

WERTMAN & REINBOLD,
CENTRALIA,
Jan25'67.] Columbia County, Pa.

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—The Fall term began September 5. The Faculty of instruction consists of four resident and four non-resident professors, and a tutor. The object is to educate young men for the Christian Ministry. There is a preparatory class for those who have not received a collegiate education. One hundred and sixty dollars a year are granted to beneficiaries, with an additional sum in special cases. The tuition, use of Library and text-books, are free to all. The school was founded by the Unitarian and Christian denominations, but is open to all who believe in the divine origin of Christianity. The Library consists of 5,500 volumes.

Application may be made to Rev. A. A. Livermore, President of the Board of Instruction, Meadville, Pa. nov27-ly

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

From and after October 2, 1865, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:

GOING NORTH.—Elmira Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2:26 A.M.

GOING SOUTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 4 A.M.

GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

THE ONLY PLACE

to get the best

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

is at HUNSBERGER'S,

a few doors below the American House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

He has the largest and most select of

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO

ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of

SEGARS,

and the best Fine-cut and Plug

CHEWING TOBACCO,

can be had at his counters.

TOBACCO PIPES

in great variety are among his large stock.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL.

H. H. HUNSBERGER.

HAGEN, BOYD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Wholesale Dealers in

LEAF AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

SEGARS, &c.,

No. 61 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

Consignees can forward their stock "in Bond," without prepaying the United States tax.

H. W. RANK'S

WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,

No. 146 North Third Street,

between Cherry and Race, west side,

Philadelphia.

RUSSELL & WOODRUFF,

Wholesale Dealers in

TOBACCOS, CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c.,

No. 13 North Third Street, above Market,

Philadelphia.

FRISHMUTH, BROTHER & CO.,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,

No. 131 North Third Street,

five doors below Race,

Factories, Nos. 223 and 225 Quarry Street,

Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,

Late Walter & Kaub,

Importer and Dealer in

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,

No. 231 North Third Street,

between Race and Vine

Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN GREEN,

Dealer in

CARPETINGS, WINDOW SHADES,
OIL CLOTHS, MATS, &c.,

No. 23 North Second Street,

Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,

Warehouse, No. 421 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

J. H. LONGSTRETH,

PAPER-HANGING WAREHOUSE,

No. 12 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

J. V. LAMBERT,

with ROSS, SHOTT & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.,

No. 704 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.

W. M. MONROE & CO.,

Rupert, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

POWDER KEGS,

and dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

MILLER & HOST,

Successors to Franklin P. Seltzer & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

LIQUORS, WINES, &c.,

Nos. 70 and 72 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

To Hotel and Saloon Keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. B. Stoltzner agent for the sale of my ale, porter, brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price and with the same article, as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I collect for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED. LAUER,

Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

In addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS we are Headquarters for the following, viz.:

STEREOSCOPES & STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, of American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, etc.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE WAR, From negatives made in the various campaigns, and forming a complete Photographic history of the great contest.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS ON GLASS,

Adapted for either the Magic Lantern or the Stereoscope. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

We manufacture more largely than any other house, about 250 varieties from 5 cents to $30 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others.

Card Photographs of Generals, Statesmen, Actors, etc., etc.

Our Catalogue embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects, including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, etc. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographers and others ordering goods C.O.D. will please remit 25 per cent. of the amount with their order.

☞ The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy. nov17-1y

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County, witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Fursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & CO., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Beaded Spiral Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Beaded in three. We are satisfied it will take as much fed into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.

C. REPPENHORST, DR. E. HARRISON,
W. B. KOONS, JOHN BOAR,
JOHN BEDERICK, DANIEL NOYER,
H. BOLLENBILLER, SYLVESTER PURSEL,
MICHAEL HELLER, JOHN WOLF.

They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

IRON, TINWARE, &C.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES, MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c

He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.

PETER BILLMYER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

PHŒNIX STOVE DEPOT.

HEATERS, RANGES, AND STOVES,

Wholesale and Retail.

PATENT ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE.

VULCAN HEATER,

for heating two or more rooms,

PARLOR, COOKING, LAUNDRY HEATING, and every variety of STOVES.

JOHN I. HESS,

No. 249 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

W. I. BURKHART,

Importer and Dealer in

IRON AND STEEL,

No. 60 Front Street,

Philadelphia.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,

Importer and Dealer in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,

No. 611 North Third Street, above Vine,

Philadelphia.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the fixtures for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting on his part to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to and from the cars. JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1865.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "Mellenry") purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all pernicious drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

THE SWAN HOTEL,

[THE UPPER HOUSE,]

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-1m.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

The Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, TONGUE, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. ☜

LAWSON CALMAN.

Bloomsburg, May 2, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. WM. REMLEY.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ISRAEL MUMMA, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long Kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor has put in it premises at repair and furnished it HAT AND LATHER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests. [apr5'67.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,

Columbia, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

Nos. 60, 62, 64, and 66 North Third Streets,

between Market and Arch Streets,

Philadelphia.

CHARLES KLECKNER,

Manager.

THE UNION HOTEL,

Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,

Philadelphia.

CHRIST & WEBER,

Proprietors.

GIRARD HOUSE,

Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,

Philadelphia.

H. W. KANAGA,

Proprietor.